ials in Connecticut.

VETERINARIAN.

ble custom, EVERY SAMPLE CASE as well as a large line of Duplicates. loods ready for inspection Monday.
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ig. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, at our stores 148. TERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. R SATURDAY SALE. LD FURNITURE

AL MERCHANDISE. age Sale Entire Furniture rst-class Dwelling. 24, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., at our 75 Randolph-st. ERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. , POMEROY & CO.,

Sale, Ang. 20, at 9:30 a. m., ve large Special Sale of FURNITURE. and Chamber Sets, tures, Easy Chairs, Lounges, &c., leneral Household Goods. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,

E. RADDIN & CO., s, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. iction Trade Sales.

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legular Auction Sale of OES, & SLIPPERS DAY, AUG. 20, assortment, adapted to the wants ocumence at 12-20 o clock. BANDESS & CO., Acctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878,

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

VOLUME XXXIX.

REMEMBER OUR SPECIAL DISCOUNT

ENDS SEPT. 1 NEXT. our SELECTIONS of Choice Woolens for AU-TUMN AND WINTER are now in.

Trousers, - \$10 upwards. its. - - - \$40 upwards. Overcoats, - \$35 upwards.

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WANTED, A Thoroughly Competent Wholesale Jewelry Salesman,

mainted with the Dry Goods Trade, Must be an active, energetic man, and neat stock-keeper. Also a young man to look up references and orrespond. Both must have the best ences. Address V 7, Tribune

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in ample stock. Orders filled on tht at Bottom Prices. CHAPMAN, GRIER & CO. 22 Lake-st., Chicago. MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Co SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1878.
DITIDEND.—A cash dividend of three and one-half recent on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Campany has been this day declared, payable at the dice of Mesers, Jesup. Paton & Co., 52 William-st., Jew York, September 4, 1878.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., of second force 5, 1675.

Sept 5, 1878. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary. The Chicago Tax Sale is Progressing.

der of Morigares, and other persons, can are with me about for delinquent taxes or assessed, either to protect their interests or for invest. Its progress will be bulletined at my office daily W. K. REED, 165 Clark-st. OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building. CICHT N VISA PRICELESS

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SHIRTS pr piece 12c
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TO RENT.

Screens busement 38 LaSalle-st.: also second, third, and fourth foors of 33 and 40 Lasalle-st.; each flood fruits; too light and elevator; well adapted for mercatile or manufacturing business. Will rent whole of aspect. WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building. FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Is buying and selling Government Bonds, Cook Count Orders, City Seria, Contractors' Vouchers, and sellin Exchange on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Ham

GOLD FILLINGS,
One-third usual rates,
THE FINEST AND BEST.
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EDUCATIONAL. JENNINGS SEMINARY, AURORA, ILL. THE SCHOOL FOR THE TIMES.

all advertisement in next Saturday's page of the MARTIN R. CADY, Principal.

LEGAL.

POLITICAL.

Something About the Movement for Grant and Key in 1880.

Gen. Tyner Denies Having Had Any Hand in the Engineering.

Gen. Key's Predictions Re garding Southern Independent Prospects.

Confident Anticipation of Republican Congressional Gains.

Chapel of Printers in New York. Growing Conviction that Kear-

Butler Fires Off a Speech at a Small

ney Has Greatly Injured His Prospects.

senator Kellogg on the "Revelations" of the Lunatic Leete. The Real Characteristics of South

Bourbons. Spirited Condition of the Politica Canvass in the State of

Carolina Independent

Maine. GRANT AND KEY.

GEN. TYNER'S DISCLAIMER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19 .- Acting Post aster-General Typer is annoyed at the repeat I publication of sensational statements, the ourport of which is to represent him as the am ntroduce to the American people a Presidentia icket of Grant and Key. Referring to the sub ect to-day, Gen. Tyner said there is absolutely only had a conversation, since his return to merica, with one newspaper representative of the subject of Gen. Grant, to whom he stated that Grant had never mentioned the Presidency to him. As a matter of fact, Gen. Typer said story regarding Judge Key's aspiration and Gen. Grant's suggestions were utterly absurd. Gen. Tyner stated that, although he saw Gen. Grant many times during his residence in Paris, he never had any conversation with him upon the subject of the Presidency, or of Juage Key and the Vice-Presidency. All that Gen Tyner ever heard Grant say upon the subject was under these circumstances: Gen. Grant circulated freely among Americans, and paturally was compelled to submit to much goodnatured chaffing by free-and-easy Americans with respect to the Presidential campaign in 1880, and suggestions as to his candidacy contained in American newspapers. Gen. Grant was frequently American newspapers. Gen. Grant was frequently approached by people who asked him if he was preparing for 1880, and many questions of which the late President generally made evasive answers. On one occasion, however, Gen. Grant did say he had been fifteen years in public life, and thought he desired rest, and ought to be let alone. That is all Gen. Tyner hard Gen. Grant say on the subject of the Presidential election in 1880, and all reports connecting his (Gen. Tyner's) name in any way with any Presidential, State, or anybody's Presidential aspirations are apsurd inventions.

KEY.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL CAUGHT BY THE INTERVIEWER.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Postmaster-General Key. speaking of the rumors of his candidacy for Governor of Tennessee by the Anti-Inflation Democrats and Republicans, says: "I have never given it any serious thought, as I never have aspired to be Governor of Tennessee."

As to being associated with Gen. Grant on the Presidential ticket in 1880, the Postmaster-General answers they would have to find some thing a great deal worse to say before making nim very angry. With reference to Southern politics, he said the tendency of the Democracy was toward exclusive legal-tender currency and

was toward exclusive legal-tender currency and repudiation; that the Greenback movement would make no progress at the South outside of the Democracy; that the success of the Southern Democracy in national affairs would douotless result in the repeal of the Resumption act and general demortilization of the financial situation.

As to South Carolina specially, he looked for a fair election, and generally throughout the South, and for Republican gains in Congressmen not anticipated at the North.

Regarding the Southern war claims, he did not think the awards would be greatly increased in case of Democratic control of the Government, as they were based on representations of lovalty during the War, and nearly all those who are willing to make affidavit of loyalty have done so.

Postmaster-General Key and Postmaster James, of New York, left for New York this morning.

BEN BUTLER.

BEN BUTLER. HIS ADDRESS TO THE PRINTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Ben Batler visited the Advocate office to-day, and, after viewing the premises and shaking hands with all the compositors, condescended to address them in the machine-room as if he were speaking to a representative meeting numbering thousands. He

send:

Fellow Laboring Men and Wonen (for I hold that all men and women, in whatever sphere of his, are laborers who are engaged in doing something every day to render their country better and the condition of their kind more endurable and favorable): I do not make the ordinary distinction between capital and labor. I divide it into three classes,—capital, enterprise, and labor. I define capital as that wealth so invested that, without any action on its owner's part, whether he lives or dies, it will bring to him or his children an income which he may spend simply in pandering to his own vices and selfishness. Enterprise is that capital used to produce that which will make men better, give them instruction, and aid in carrying on the great work of civilization and progress.

aid in carrying on the great work of civilization and progress.

LABOR
is that employment where men work for wages, and do not share either with the man of enterprise or capital in any of the profits. There never has been a fair division in this country between expital and enterprise, nor of the profits between enterprise and labor, because most of the money invested in enterprise is borrowed of capital, and paye large interest, and that interest has to be got again out of labor. It can come from nowhere else. So enterprise is made to have (necessarily, almost) interests antagonistic to labor. The man of enterprise cannot increase your wages as you demand because, in nine cases out of ten, if he is a just man, he will bring his books and show you he has to pay so much for the use of capital, and that he has to screw it out of you or fail, and to-day the man of enterprise is not to be envised by you who have fair wages at regular work. But with

of them [laughter and "That's so"], it is very different. The difficulty has been that the legislation of the past eighteen years has been continually in favor of capital and against enterprise. To illustrate, that there may be no mistake: I am accused of having a large quantity of Government bonds. It makes no difference that I have denied it, the accusation still remains. I only wish I had [laughter] but, being a manufacturer, and living in a manufacturing city. and having, after some years, accumulated something in my profession, I have more faith in manufacturing than in bonds. I HAVE THOUGHT THEY WERE PAYABLE IN GREENBACKS.

I have more faith in manufacturing than in bonds.

I HAVE TROUGHT THEY WERE PAYABLE IN

GREENBACKS.

If I had known in 1869 that the people would have been foolish enough to send to Congress men who would make them payable in rold, I would have put all my money in bonds. I, did not think it possible that it would be arranged in that way; there I took my stand with enterprise, and am now the foolish proprietor of considerable manufacturing stock. Suppose I had these bonds, and you came to me wishing to borrow \$20,000 to founds an establishment. I should say I get now 4 per cent on my money untaxable, and taxes in New York are about 2 per cent; therefore, it is fair you pay me 6 per cent; also, I have the Government behind me, while, if I have your business as security mistead, the building might be burned and the insurance office fail, or your cashier ren away with the money. I must have something for the increased risk. I am not trying topo a "Stylock," but simply a boilitical buil. "Then my bonds may be increased in value, so that, altogether, I may reasonably expect from you 9 or 10 per cent for the use of my money. That is what a man

HAS TO PAY FOR CAPITAL.

The man of enterprise has to take that capital, put his brain. anxiety, work into it, and employ others to attempt to get back this 10 per cent, and something beside. Therefore, the mon-taxation of the bonds falls directly apon the laboring pien. This coat I am wearing is the product of one of my own mills. Eighty per cent of the cost goes in plant and material. 20 per cent in labor, and I have to squeeze that labor down until I get the 9 or 10 per cent interest. Meanwhile, the tax-gatherer comes around and says: "You have a sine institution here. I must tax you a couple per cent more." The legislation has been in favor of money,—not of enterprise or the laborer. There are enterprising men in this city laboring day by day, and in this way being rid of all the profits they are getting. But, in spite of lying newspapers, they are awakening to an understanding that your cause is their cause. They begin to see they must have legislation which shall provide they shall pay taxation on property just once, and no more. [Loud cheers.] Then your taxation will grow less. HAS TO PAY FOR CAPITAL.

OUR FATHERS SAW THIS STATE OF TRINGS and attempted to provide for it. They abolished the laws of primogeniture and entails, oas to prevent a few people accumulating vast amounts of property. Our fathers undertook to stop this accumulation of estates by having them divided after death. But the invention of trading corporations was made, by which the holding of property in one hand and interest is made perpetual, and how is it to-day? Why, four men I could name—but I never trouble myself with talking hardly about men, men are pretty much all alike, and do pretty much the same thing when they have the chance. [Laughter.] If you had nil the railroads you would raise the fare if you could. But (I am talking of systems now) four men can settle what the price of food sanil be in New York by altering the prices of transportation. The only sufeguard you have for the transportation of grain from the West to the East at something like agoper prices is the fact that the carrying corporations do not always agree.

THEY GET TOSETHER AT SARATOGA and elsewhere, now and then, and try to make an analysis of the prices of the same of t OUR FATHERS SAW THIS STATE OF THINGS

not always agree.

THEY GET TOGETHER AT SARATOGA
and elsewhere, now and then, and try to make an
arrangement to charge all alike. If the system were
a little more honest they would agree, but they go
away and cut under each other, and so break
the comoination. The system of corporations permits wealth being concealed from taxation. In
Suffolk County an attempt was made to find out
how much the personal property amounted to.
Taxation books and record of court where estates
of deceased persons were settled were looked into,
and it turned out that, if the saxation records
were true, all the personal property in the county
helonged to the men who had died. All the rest had
no property at all, to such an extent had it been
concealed. But it comes out after death, when the
estates are settled, and I think the amount
a man has got out of the public this way should
then be redistributed to the public. [Enthusiastic
cheering and laughter.] I know no other remedy.
I am afraid I shall be called a radical if I say
much more. Let me say, however, that there is
no occasion for strikes or Communism in this
country. The power of this country is in the
hands of the workingmen [loud cheers], and ought
to be in the hands of the workingwomen as well.
It is they who can work out its salvation
by the ballot. And yet you want unity. You can use
it by electing men who will be under obligation to
you. You cannot find a set of men in Congress
or elsewhere who will not lick the hand that feeds
them, and, when the time comes, you laboring
men, you National men, you men who want a
change.

men, you National men, you men who want a change.

DON'T QUARREL
as to who shall be Chairman of the ward caucus. I langhter.] Let every man understand that "The last shall oc first and the first last." So it as you to take this matter up. Let the workingmen of the country come together, and organize, and take the country into their own hands. They have as much right to do so under our law and under the higher law of God as any other set of men. Change the whole course of legislation in favor of Isoor getting its fair share of profits. Sixty years ago, when all the men and women of the country were engaged in producing that by which they could live and be comfortable, they worked from ten to fourteen hours a day. Now, by the aid of machinery, we are able to do ten times as much. Therefore, if you are able to produce ten times as much as formerly, instead of working ten hours a day you only ought to work one hour a day. [Loud hurrahs.] If there was a fair division of labor, you ought to lighten the hours of labor. Yet a man who speaks of shortening the time of labor is looked upon as a heretic, even by those who talk of over-production.

heretic, even by those who talk of over-production.

Gen. Butler concluded with an exhortation for organization. The Evangelical Churches believed in the Atonement and the Triott, but did not allow themselves to dwell much on the differences between infant sprinkling and baptism. In like manner they must sink the minor differences and work together by legal, peaceable, and proper means, setting aside as an enemy the man who spoke of the destruction of property to gain the ends they had in view.

A formal welcome and vote of thanks were tendered the General, who again shook hands with the compositors and left.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BUTLER AND KEARNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. D., Aug. 19.—The latest advices from Massachusetts indicate the probability that Dennis Kearney will not return to Massachusetts to advocate the election of Gen. Butler to the Governorship. The Butler people have discovered that they have made a fatal mistake in their estimation of the temper of the working people of Massachusetts. Butler assumed that the masses were ignorant and

against Sayler. The intimation is that the latter will be used to show that the President has vio-

WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 19.—The Hon. Horace Rublec has returned to the city after a ten days' visit to relations in Sheboygan, and is entering upon the actual business of the compaign. Mr. Rublee speaks confidently of Republican prospects, and finds great unanimity of indorsement of the Central Committee's address throughout the State.

the State.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 19.—The Democrats held their Convention this afternoon, and elected as delegates to the Elkhorn Congressional Convention, which meets Thursday, M. C. Smith, John Hackett, John Winans, and David Davics. It is understood the delegates are in favor of nominating Charles D. Parker, who was lately nominated by the Greenbackers.

SENATOR KELLOGG. WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT LEETE. Said United States Senator William Pitt Kelogg, of Louisiana, who is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel, to a TRIBUNE reporter vesterday. Yes, I know Leete. He was always erration ever since I knew him. I sont a dispatch to Mr. Hiscock, of the Potter Committee, and I would not have done that but the Potter Committee

has seen fit to pay attention to such lunatics. "Then there is no truth in his statements?" "Bless you, no. The idea of taking such a man in our counsel! Why, it is preposterous. know Leete as a man of some parts as a re

I know Leete as a man of some parts as a reporter, who was always going off half-cocked—a regular erratic sort of a fellow."
"You gave him an office once?"
"Yes, I appointed him Harbor-Master at New Orleans when I was Governor, in 1878, which he held about a year. Leete edited a little paper in New Iberia when I first knew him. It was known as the Pioner Bauner, and was run in the interest of Gov. Warmoth. When the National Republican was started in New Orleans Leete came there and was employed on it as a reporter. He was quite a ready writer, but he had to be held in check on account of his peculiarity."

"Did you and he carry on a long correspond-"Did you and he carry on a long correspondence?"

"I never wrote but two letters to him in my life, and they were published in the New York papers. I am free to say that our correspondence was exceedingly limited. Leete was always begging for office. He wrote to me once in Washington a very friendly letter, hoping that I would be admitted to my seat in the Senate. To this I repired, thanking him, otc. He wanted a place, and I told him I would try and get him a place in the Custom-House if there was a vacancy. I think it is rather queer that the Potter Committee should take up with and listen to the statements of this class of lunatics. For my part, I shouldn't have noticed it if it hadn't been for that."

Senator Kellogg then handed the reporter a copy of the dispatch lie sent Representative Hiscock, of the Potter Committee. It is as follows:

Hiscock, of the Potter Committee. It is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18, 1878.—The Hon. Mr. Hiscock, M. C. Member Polter Committee, Fifth Asemue Hotel, New York; I have just arrived here and have read Leete's evidence as published. Any statement that he makes that I requested him to manufacture affidavits, or do any improper act connected with any election officer, or that I had any conversation with him, as he details, either regarding Anderson's protest or the visiting statesmen. or even that I proposed to introduce him to the visiting statesmen, as stated by him, is absolutely faise. Through the influence of Packard's friends Leete was chosen a delegate to the State Convention. For some unaccountable reason, he voted against Packard. Packard's friends denounced him for his treacnery, and he was not thereafter considered in connection with the canvass or election in Louisiana. Months after the election as wrote mesa appoinceric letter, evineing friendship, and hence my letter of Feb. 25. He wrote to me several times last winter, claiming that he was rendering me service on the evincing friendship, and hence my letter of Feb. 25. He wrote to me several times last winter, claiming that he was rendering me service on the Times, at New Orleans, upon which he was then employed as reporter. I merely replied in a friendly manner. I defy nim to produce other letters or any evidence, save his own assertion, in any way implicating me, or even in corroboration of any of his mentioned statements regarding me. He has been for months past begranding me. He has been for months past begranding me.

"There," said Gov. Kellogg, "or any other place where I am known, you may add, for I don't think that Republicans are fools to counsel with men whom they know that they cannot trust."

SOUTH CAROLINA. OURBONS AND INDEPENDENTS IN SOUTH CARO-

LINA.
To the Editor of The Tribune. DODGE C.TY, Kas., Aug. 16 .- In your late editorial upon Southern elections you allude to the action of the recent Democratic Convention in South Carolina in the following words: in South Carolina in the following words:
And in South Carolina, although the Bourbons
were successful in their recent State Convention in
renominating the present State officers, it was only
accomplished after a struggle that left a sourced and
dissatisfied minority ready for anything in the way
of Independent work.

In this conclusion I think you have fallen into

a very natural mistake. All Independents in the South are not opponents of Bourbonism,— at least in South Carolina they are the very reverse. The renomination of Gov. Hampton and the State officers elected in 1876 is conspicnously a triumph of Democratic liberalism in South Carolina. The only "soured and dissat-isfied" people in that State with reference to the result are the Butler-Gary-Edgefield-Hamburg-Shotgun Independents. Everywhere, what is left of the Republican party recognizes Hampton as the one South Carolina Democrat who has a regard for political piedges made to opponents. He was not defeated by the Independents for renomination solely because the nomination of any other man would have re-

opponents. He was not defeated by the Indethe working people of Massachusetts. Butter
saumed that the masses were ignorant
and bigueted, and could be influenced by demagorical
it rickery rather than by arguments. His own podificial life and methods have led to this conciasion, but protests from representative workingsion, but protests from representative workingsion, but protests from representative workingmen in all sections of the State have raidily
come up against the Communism and blasmen in all sections of the State have raidily
come up against the Communism and blasmen in all sections of the State have raidily
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come up against the Communism and blasmen in all sections of the State have raidily
come up against the Communism and blasmen in all sections of the State have raidily
come up against the Communism and blasissued the edict. "Kearney must go."

THE INDEPENDENT NOVEMENT.

Postmaster-tieneral Key has received a letter
from a prominent Georgian who advocates conservatism in the South against the Boirrhon
Democracy. In his letter he says: "In yeary
Coagressional district in this State thee are
an unerous advocates of the Independent govement. All that is needed to prove this fetth
as mome man of ability and integrity shal an
nounce himself as an Independent candidate in
a characteristic than the shall be account to the state of th

and his renomination is due to the anti-Bourbon wing of the party.

The Hampton men of the Democracy of South Carolina are the property-owning conservative class, backed just, now by the 90,000 suppressed Republicans who knows when to make a choice of evils.

The leading Independents of the State are the unreconcilable, murderous Rebels, backed by a majority of the ignorant poor whites, who hate a so-called "aristocrat" and a "nigger" with an equal hatred. Their platform in regard to the latter was formulated at Edgefield, and was heartily indorsed by their idolized chief, Senator Hamburg Butler. The resolution says:

says:

We regard the issues between the white and colored people of this State and of the entire South as an antagonism of race, not a difference of political parties, and assert that white supremacy it essential to our continued existence as a people.

real parties, and assert that white supremacy is essential to our continued existence as a people. That resolution speaks the sentiment of every Democratic opponent of Hampton in South Carolina.

Could the Independent in that State conquer his prejudices, seek the aid of the negro and gain it, then indeed would a day of wo come to all her interests. Her property-owners, now rejoicing in their release from Republican extrawagance and corruption, would cry out: "Our last state is worse than the first." In the audacity of the native Independent demogogue the timid stealings of Scott, Parker, Whittemore, and Kimpton would be forgotten.

James G. Thompson. JAMES G. THOMPSON.
Late Editor Columbia Union-Heruld.

MAINE.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 16.—The political campaign in this State is the absorbing tonic of interest. Reports from all parts of the State nanifested in an "off-year." Senator Hamlin a few days ago said to your correspondent that during his whole political experience he has never had either larger or more interested financial question is the only subject of discussion, and the anxiety manifested by the people to hear it discussed is truly wonderful. The suddenness with which the modern Greenback suddenness with which the modern Greenback theory broke out a few months ago, the rapidity of its spread, and the fanalcal energy of its advocates, are all matters that are truly hard to understand. As usual, the leaders are the disappointed and dissatisfied of the old parties,—men who have always been wanting position, and either failed to get it or who on a short trial by the people were shelved "for cause," as the lawyers say,—men who have always been finding

people were shelved "for cause," as the law-yers say,—men who have always been finding fault. Perhaps one Solan Chase, now a caudi-date for Congress, is the most conspicuous leader in the State. But a few years ago he was training the country, lecturing the working-men on the robbery being practiced on them by an irredeemable currency, and was issuing and circulating "Poor Man's Tracts" filled with tirades of abuse of the Government for post-pooling speede payments. This was at a time when the margin between paper and specie was over 20 per cent, and when the Government could not obtain the specie except at great sacrifice, and when the "immediate return" demanded by Mr. "immediate return" demanded by L Chase, would have been an addition to eve Chase, would have been an addition to every debtor's obligation of at least 20 per cent; and at a time when five times as many people were in debt as at present. Now, when there is practically no margin between greenbacks and gold, when the Government has the coin in its vaults with which to resume, when the number of debtors and amount of debts have been greatly reduced, this same man with unblushing impudence tramps the country again and ing impudence tramps the country again and distributes his "Poor Man's Tracts," arguing that specie resumption is robbery, etc. This is a fair example of the Greenback leaders of this State and of their intelligence and consistency. Mr. Hamlin says he had thought he would never again take part in a political campaign, but when he saw that the people of his State in danger of being deluded into a being that irredeemable paper money would be a public blessing, and in danger of being deluded into a being that irredeemable paper money would be a public blessing, and in danger of being deluded into a being that irredeemable paper money would be a public blessing, and in danger of our country's prosperity and honor was never so grea, as how,—for if our nation's faith and honor is violated, its credit and prosperity must the vitably go by the same ng impudence tramps the country again and listributes his "Poor Man's Tracts," arguing and prosperity must inevitably go by the same

Some of the stock arguments of the absolute money men are worth notice as specimens of "Yankee ingenuity." For instance, I heard a man the other day stating that, under the Na-tional Bank law, a man could take, say, \$100,000 of United States bonds, deposit them in the

tional Bank law, a man could take, say, \$100,000 of United States bonds, deposit them in the Treasury, and get his currency; take that currency, buy a second set of bonds, deposit them, get the currency, buy more bonds, deposit, and so on, ad infinitum, so that, with \$100,000 to start on, he could accumulate millions of bonds in this way. This argument was "cheerea to the echo" by the Greenbackers prezent.

Another favorite argument is that the national debt has been and is still being increased, and the daily sale of 4 per cent bonds is pointed at as the proof, and declared to be a "khockdown argument." And this stuff has, until the opening of the campaign, been allowed to go entirely uncontradicted. Your correspondent was told a few days ago of the organization of a Greenback club in the Village of Monroe, in Waldo County. A farmer in the vicinity was selected as the man for President of the Club, and after a good deal of labor with him, he consented to attend the first meeting, and was unanimously elected. When the organization was completed, one of the principle men proceeded to state the objects of the organization, and necessity for it. It was "reform," of course, and one of his points was that our public debt is steadily increasing, and is now several hundred millions larger than at the close of the War. The President said: "By jiminy, I b'lieve-that's a lie!" A motion at once made to impeach the President, and is now several hundred millions larger than at the close of the War. The President said: "By iminy, I b'lieve that's a lie!" A motion at once made to impeach the President, and turn him out, which was promptly and unanimously done. No such fellow would do for President of a Greenback Club. These are but samples of the statement that have been used in Maine to work up the Greenback party. It is not strange, therefore, that when the light of truth is let into the subject that the party finds itself rapidly dwindling away. There is no doubt of the success of the Republican State and district tickets. In some of the counties the Democrats are indorsing the greenback candidates, but that has the effect of turning away many Republicans, who think it is a "dodge" of the Democrats to get into power, while, at the same time, many Democrats will not vote the irredeemable ticket under any circumstances. Upon the whole, therefore, Republican success seems to be assured.

Senator Blaine is Chairman of the State Committee, and is a very energetic worker in the position. The Republicans of the State fully realize that the "eyes of the nation are upon them," and that they are expected to set an example to the Republicans of other States. They are proud of the maxim "As goes Maine so goes the Union," and they are this year determined that Maine shall go for honest money and honest government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE THIRD IOWA DISTRICT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. McGregor, Ia., Aug. 19.—The political pot poiling in McGregor to-day. The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Third District meets here to-morrow.

Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the Third District meets here to-morrow. The delegates are nearly all here. The interest manifested in the result is intense. The candidates are the Hon. Thomas Updegraff, of McGregor, the Hon. W. G. Donnan, of independence, and the Hon. D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque. If the "dark horse" stays out of the race, Updegraff will probably be nominated.

SPRINGFIELD, III., Aug. 19.—The Republican Congressional Convention for this (the Tweifth) district was to-day called to meet at the State-House on Sept. 12. An impression Decails here that the Hon. John Mathers, of Morgan, is most likely to be nominated. He is the nominee of the National Greenbackers, bolt is, and always has been, an old-line stalwart Republican.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The State Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor will meet here Thursday. The names of Judge Caldwein, Dr. D. B. Cliffs, late Revenue Collector of the District, William Randolph, State Senator, Henry G. Smith, the Hon. J. M. Thornburg, A. H. Pettibone, Gen. John J. Wade, Judge A. M. Bughes, the Hon. R. H. Harrison, and Dr. W. B. Jones, Postmaster at Nashville, have been provingently mentioned in connection with that position. Smith and Randolph are regarded as meas likely to come to the fore. Leading Republicas say they will adopt a platform which will be unequivocally for the State credit.

Grenada Still in the Unrelenting Grip of the Fearful Scourge.

Panic Completing What the Terrible Malady Leaves Undone.

Frequent Reports that the Negroes Are Dying from the Fever.

New Orleans Unable to Shake Off the Malarious Mon-

Forty-two Deaths and Many New Cases Reported Yesterday.

Little Change to Note in the Con-

dition of the City of

Memphis. Reminiscences of the Great Scourge at Pensacola a

Few Years Since. Remarkable Instances of Heroism --- Notable Phases of the

> Visitation. GRENADA.

THE STRICKEN HAMLET. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New York, Aug. 20 .- A Times special fro renada says that yesterday was the ninth day ince the fever began to rage, and, of the cases leveloped,-about 200 in all,-not one has given symptom of improving. All the patients een seized with great suddenness. Each has had medical attendance and nursing, and still seventy-four deaths are recorded as having occured up to this morning. The town is not merely desolate. It is so devastated that it's

PITIFUL HORBOR. No one is seen in the streets except the under takers, physicians, and nurses going on their hopeless and ghastly errands. In every house, almost, a "body" is waiting for burial,-not that there is any ceremony. A man is taken with the fever, lies down exhausted, falls into a tate of collapse or delirium, and in a few hours is wrapped in the blankets in which he died and hurried to the burial-place. The burialservice is omitted, for the living have no time to think of other services than those to the

THE CHERGY have stood nobly in their places, the Rev. Mr McCracken, ot the Episcopal Church, being constantly on duty as nurse and counselor of the sick. Until last night there was no fear evinced by the nurses. Twelve deaths occurred virulent in its action than ever. In the Bristol Hotel there were twelve inmates. The fever was among them, seven cases having appeared. Among the sick was Mayor Conley, whose family were in the same house. He was prostrated Friday night. Before that he had been

determined to outface the pestilence. His son-in-law, Atwood Wilshire, a telegraph operator, who came to assist Mr. Redding, was with Mayor Conley when he was taken sick. The Mayor's nerve gave out suddenly. He went to his room, lay down, and declared it was all over for him, as the fever was upon him. He rapidly became worse, and in his delirium tore the bedclothes in pieces. He died early this morning. His daughter, Mrs. Wilshire, wife of the tele-graph operator, and her two lovely little children were in the house, but had not taken the infection, and Mrs. Wilshire was not less brave about it than her husband.

SHE DID NOT KNOW OF HER PATHER'S DEATH,

or of that of her brother, Don Conley, 10 years old, who died last night. Mr. Wilshire left the place this morning with his wife and two chil-dren. He took them to Holly Springs. That place is still healthful, fortunately, notwithstanding it has been made a welcome asylum to all Grenadians. Wishire declared this morn-ing that he would return to Grenada in the afternoon, as he must be near his mother and sister, who are both sick, and will probably die.

THE DEATHS AT THE BRISTOL HOUSE last night were five, being Mayor Conly, his son, Miss Kate Clarke, Miss Bristol, and a Mrs. Moore, from the country. Dr. Gilespie, a faithful physician, died this morning. He was sick about fifteen hours. It is believed he could have resisted the disease physically, but his sys-tem had been so prostrated by hard work that his nerves were unstrung. He was at the telegraph office yesterday, where he made several attempts to write a dispatch to inform some one of his death. He spoiled a number of blanks before he succeeded, and then went away, having told Mr. Witshire that he was afraid exposure had fastened the disease

heard of him was his death. Only one case has been so sudden as to prostrate its victim—Mr. Reveres—in the streets. The occasion for a panic yesterday—besides the general tendency of the disease to become swifter and more malignant—was been so sudden as to prostrate its victim—Mr. Reveres—in the streets. The occasion for a panic yesterday—besides the general tendency of the disease to become swifter and more malignant—was the prostration of the nurses of the Howard Association of Memphis, and the report circulated quickly that the blacks were dying, and that six who were sick would not recover. The supposition had been that the blacks would not take the pest. They have been reasonably calm about the matter, but the prostration of one caused a stampede of all the others. The remaining colored people hastened to pack a few things, load ox-wagons and other vehicles, and started for the country. With six nurses down with the fever, the sick likely to die unattended, the situation becomes work han it has yet been. Already deaths have occurred under nurses who had more than one patient to attend. They would leave one to visit another, and find the first patient dead on returning. The number of nurses is so small that sufferer some times cry piteously for water and no one answers them. As frequent drink in small quantities is almost essential to induce prespiration, its deprivation most continue. It is a fearinf fate that starres the three-score of white people of Grennda in

nurses down with the fever, the sick likely to die unattended, the situation becomes MORE ALARMING than it has yet been. Already deaths have occurred under nurses who had more than one patient to attend. They would leave one to visit another, and find the first patient dead on returning. The number of nurses is so small that sufferers some times cry piteously for water and no one answers them. As frequent drink in small quantities is almost essential to induce prespiration, his deprivation most continue. It is a fearur fate that stares the three-score of white people of Grenada in the face, and there seems to be no probability that it will be avoided. Dr. Mandeville, who came from Port Eads to devote himself to the Grenada patients, said the disease was so virulent as to asyonism him.

"God-knows," said he, "that this is terrible. I have seen the fever at Brunswick, at New Orleans, at Memphis in 1873, at Shreveport, and

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

I have never seen anything that can for an instant be compared with this."

NEW ORLEANS. A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—Forty-two deaths to-day and 129 new cases reported. At least 1,000 people are now down with the fever. No further hope entertained of averting a terrible epidemic, which cannot culminate before the middle of September. Vital statistics show that, of the entire white population of 120,000, only 15,000 are acclimated. Bitter in-dignation is felt against the municipal anthoridignation is felt against the municipal anthorfities for neglecting to keep the city clean, and against the Board of Health for incompetency. Epidemics only occur under Democratic administration. The present is strictly chargeable to the incapacity of Nicholis' partisan appointees. The last preceding epidemic was in 1897, under Mayor Conway, the year prior to reconstruction. Warmoth and Kellogg appointed on the Board of Health eminent sanitarians regardless of politics, under whose managements. regardless of politics, under whose ma regardless of politics, under whose manage-ment the city was kept healthy. Nicholla, though strongly urged by leading physicians, though strongly urged by leading physicians, refused to appoint any who held commissions from Radical Governors, hence inexperienced men are made responsible for untold infacts.

The epidemic has thrown 5,000 men out of employment by stopping railroads, steamboats, and the forwarding of supplies. The Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce have forwarded a petition to the Postmaster General asking the Government intervention to pass the mails through quarantined points in the interior, and asking that the penalties of the law for impeding the mail be enforced. States' rights in quarantine matters have lost their charms to their victims in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.- New cases, 129;
leaths,

The presiding officers of the Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce have addressed a communication to the Postmaster-General protesting against interference with the United States mails by the quarantine authorities in the towns and cities of the States of Arkansas, Texas. Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi. They represent that great losses and inconveniences have resulted to the merchants of New Orleans and their clients in the States named, from the arbitrary action of such local authorities in preventing any and all mail com munication. They appeal to the Postmaster-General for relief, in view of the apparent ille-gality of any interference with the United States

mails.

In response to an appeal yesterday, the Howard Association sent twelve more yellow-fever nurses to Grenada.

MERCIFUL RESTRICTIONS.

The Chief of Police has received instructions to remove the bells from ice-cream wagons, and to instruct drivers of vehicles to drive slow when passing in localities where there are per-

to instruct drivers of vehicles to drive slow when passing in localities where there are persons suffering from fever. Forty or fifty applications per day are made to the Howard Association, and the officers report that the donations are coming in liberally for use in caring for the indigent sick.

The death-list includes Max Vetter, druggist; A. R. James, ticket agent Jackson Railway, Brother Sylvanus Eclett; D. W. Jones, business manager Southwestern Advocate, Monroe.

NURSES SICK.

Four of the nurses sent by the Howard Association to Grenada have the fever. iation to Grenada have the fever.
Yellow fever is at Ocean Springs; one death

PORT EADS, Aug. 19.—Two new cases and one

PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN THERE.

Mr. France Chandler, the General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, St. Louis & Now Orieans-Railroad, arrived in the city vesterday from New Orleans, and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel. In regard to the prevalence of the yellow fever in New Orleans, that gentleman said that it was of a mild type, and that the coldenic was not as bad as it might be. About 70 per cent of the cases have recovered and about 30 per cent have died thus far. Business is susdesnic was not as bad as it might be. About 70 per cent of the cases have recovered and about 30 per cent have died thus far. Business is suspended, and a pail of quiet seems to heng over the stricken city, There are no boats coming in or going out from the river towns, and some of the interior towns had quarantined against the railroads, and would allow no New Orleans passengers to land. There is no interruption in the through traffic of the road which Mr. Chandler represents. They are barred out of Cairo, but the road is open between Milan and New Orleans, and as that is the junction or cut-off to Louisville, passengers are taken through by way of the latter city, which is not so afraid of the yellow scoarge. Mr. Chandler, in connection with Mr. A. P. Perkins, agent at New Orleans for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Raifroad, who is also now in the city, is anxious to get up some movement by which money may be raised to help the Howard Association in carrying ou its good work. The work of this Association is a noble one. It is be charity in its broadest sense. It furnishes nurses and attendance to the poor, and at this time there as not a dollar in its treade with New Orleans, and the Crescent City did not forget us in our times of trial. Both Mr. Perkins and Mr. Chandler are anxious to help in a general movement to send assistance to the stricken cities, the condition among the poor there being most deplorable. Hoth gentlemen will assist and co-operate with anything that the charitably disposed citizens of Cnicago may suggest.

MEMPHIS.

SPREADING.
MEMPHIS, Tenu., Aug. 19.—Up to noon, eight new cases of the fever were reported at the office of the Board of Health. Of these, six are within the infected district, one near the Charleston Depot, and one (Henry Schultz) at 19 West Court street. In addition to the above,

ing.

The Citizens' Committee is actively employed. in getting persons to remove to Camp Joe Wil-Hams, south of the city, and a train will leave this afternoon with about 200 families. Tents-are also being given to persons with families who wish to flee from the plague, but are unwilling to go into the common encampment These persons will camp out at points along the

MEMPHIS, Aug. 19.—There is no change to report in the situation for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m. The number of cases reported

ST. LOUIS.

NO YELLOW PEVEL

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—Since the arrival of Prof.
Putnam to attend the Scientific Convention, he
has received letters and telegrams from members declining to be present at the meeting on
account of reports and rumors of yellow fever
here. To satisfy himself regarding the truth of
these reports, Prof. P. visited the Board of

Health and several physicians, and, in reply to s inquiries, received positive assurance that ere is no fever here, and that no apprehension is felt that there will be any.

In this connection it may be stated that Mayor Overstolz has received telegrams from severa Overstolz has received telegrams from several cities in the South (notably Texas), asking if the fever prevails here, and threatening to quarantine against St. Lohis. To these questions the Mayor has replied in substance as above. All the best and ablest physicians here are quantinous in asserting there has never been a case of yellow fever contracted here; that the disease ceases to be contagious or infectious when developed here; and the only cases that ever did occur were imported from the South. rer did occur were imported from the South.

The Board of Health of this city adopted the

following in executive session this evening:
WHEREAS. From telegrams received by this department and from published accounts in various locations it is manifest that great misrepresentations, either through ignorance or malice, have been and are continued to be made, setting forth as facts the existence of yellow fever in this city;

therefore Resolved. That no case of yellow fever has ever originated in this locality; that the few cases coming from Southern cities must be cared for as unanity dictates, and that this Board will continue proper quarantine regulations having in view the sanitary interests of the city.

WASHINGTON THE CAPITAL AND VICINITY.

Special Dispatch to The Iribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.-The Health Officer of this district has the entire sanitary force employed in disinfecting a few bad local-The City of Alexandria also has ap pointed a Health Officer, an official which that municipality did not have, notwithstanding it has several times been devastated by this real seaport of Washington, has instructed the Superintendent of Police to suspend all other work and to devote his attention to cleaning the

The Israelites have called a meeting here to raise money for the relief of yellow-fever suffer

raise money for the relief of yellow-lever sufferers in the South.

The Post-Office Department responds to the requests of New Orleans business men that the Department interfere with the quarantine which detained letters from yellow fever cities, that it has no authority to act in the manner suggested.

LOUISVILLE. SHE WILL NOT QUARANTINE.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19.—Persons continue to come here from Southern cities where yellow fever exists. They are calmer than the first lelegation, and report less panic now than xisted last week in the South. A number have died on the trains coming North, but th farther away they are carried from the poisonous atmosphere of their homes the better they feel. In several instances, doubtless where the germ of the disease existed before the flight commenced, the fever has shown itself here, always, the doctors aver, in a remittent form, except three river men, who type of disease was pronounced yellow-fever The Golden Rule steamer from New Orleans landed to-day with cases of sickness on board which the health officer pronounced remittent fever. Louisville has not and will not quaran-

OTHER SOUTHERN CITIES.

Columbus, KY.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 19.—Advices from Colum bus, Ky., represent the people there as very indignant at the action of the officers of the steamer Vint Shinkle, from Cincinnati, in discharging there yesterday afternoon some twenty passed up on the James W. Goff, which la ter boat was not permitted to land there. The two boats met here, and loaded alongside in authorities gave the discharged passengers a snort time to leave town, and, it is said, will enter suit against the Shiokle for violation of

quarantine rules. The same dodge was practiced on the Cairo authorities by a river boat Friday night. She discharged here a number of Southern people ed from the Golden Rule, forty mi above this city. To prevent a repetition of like acts, the Board of Health this morning quarantined against all boats bound up or down, and, without special permit from the Board, none will be allowed to land. One case of fever is reported at Metropolis, Ill.,—a passenger the Golden Rule.

STRICT QUARANTINE. STRICT QUARANTINE.

Swedat Dispatch to The Treinne.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—Only two pasengers came through from Memphis to-day.

Jonductors state that the hegira from Memphis has about ceased. The towns in Western Tennessee are so rigid in the enforcement of the quarantine that conductors are required to lock the doors of their cars, and no person is allowed to get off. Two ladies, determined to stop at Union City, jumped through the car windows near that place this morning. At Columbus, K5., yesterday, a company of chizens armed with double-barreled shotguns and 'brickbats went out a short distance and stopped the Moblie train. Queerly enough, they had the through passengers locked up, and allowed those who got out to stroll leisurely to the town.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK. Ark., Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day the following

resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That there has been no case of yellow
fever reported to this Board or come within its
knowledge; that there is but little occasion for
alarm or fright concerning its introduction here
during the existence of the rigid quarantme adopt
el by the Board: and further, be it

Resolved. That the City of Little Rock was never
more nealthy at this season of the year than it is at
the present time.

Shreveport, Aug. 19.—All trains to Shreve port are strictly guarded by volunteer police Nothing resembing yellow itever has appeared agree yet. The Board of Health met this morn

here yet. The Board of Health met this morning, and beased an ordinance requiring merchants to make oath that goods received are not from infected parts since July 1 before they are allowed to be delivered. The greatest precautions are used here to prevent the introduction of fever. No fever reported from surrounding Louisians or Texas towns.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—In consequence of numerous false statements regarding the health of Savannah, its Sauitary Board announce that in the present summer not a single case of yeights.

of Savannah, its Sanitary Board announce that in the present summer not a single case of yei-low fever has been either at quarantine, in the vicinity, or in the city, and the general health of the city is unprecedentedly good.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.—The Health Officer certifies to the Board of Trade that there is not a case of yellow fever in the city or county.

A special from Montgomery savs the quarantine against Mobile has been raised by a unanimous vote of the Board of Health. VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 19.—The Health Of-

feer is intable to give official figures, but esti-mates 100 cases and increasing rapidly. Four interments to-day from yellow fever; eighteen deaths to date. The City Council abolished

quarantine this evening.

CHAGRES FEVEL.

PENSACOLA, Fiz., Aug. 19.—The brig Akhar has reached quarantine. Her sickness proves to be the Chagres fever—not yellow. A!! versels from infected ports will be detailed at quarantine until frost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.- The Collector at Pensacola telegraphs there is no gellow lever in that harbor, nor has there been this season. RICHROND, VX. RICHMOND, Aug. 19.—The City Council will to morrow consider the propriety of quarantiaing the city against the importation of yeilow fever.

BALTIMORE. Aug. 19.—The police of this city have sent \$573 to Memphis and Grenada,

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—William Stultz, of 132 Dykeman street, Brooklyn, was reported to the Santary Superintendent with having developed symptoms of yellow fever. Prompt attention was given the case, but toe atthouties do not regard it a recuire case.

The total received in this city to-day for Grenada is \$300.

CORRESPONDENCE. CHIT EXPERIENCE TEACHES REGARDING THE TRILLOW PRYER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.-Periodically the vello

the line of the Western Ocean or those situated One can find old residents in those localities

who affirm that "Yellow Jack possesses meshod in his madness, marking his appearance at regular intervals of time, say three years. However this may be, the fact is a stub born one, that, by the proper precauti porn one, that, by the presence of the fever can rigidly enforced, the presence of the fever can be prevented, or, if introduced at all, can be confined within narrow limits. The price of safety is ceaseless vigilance. Take the experience of the Pensacola Navy-Yard within a period embracing five years past as an illustra tion of the question in hand. Here is a Gov-ernment station which stands as a sentinel over the narrow gateway from the Gulf to the fine

harbor and the Town of Pensacola.

It was the boast of the powder-marked old soldier, O'Brien, in charge of Fort Pickens few years since, that it was the only citadel in the South which did not fall into the hands o

the Confederates during the War.

Hard by the navy-yard and just upon the sea line, its guns almost overlapping the channel, while their range is six miles seaward, he would be a desperate and fortunate enemy who could run the gauntlet of such defense

But Pickens cannot train its guns upon THE DEADLY ENEMY that comes quietly in some merchant ship up from Havana. This part of the delense against invasion or assault by yellow fever is left to the within cannon shot of the old fort. Tha is, it is so now, though the co-operatio of the civic and naval authorities in the work of quarantining was not effected until the fever entered the gates of the vard one day, effected a lodgment, and spread death and dismay with

And was there anything in the characte of the surroundings to invite the presence of the scourge! Was there mpure water, festering garbage heaps responds such as a New Orleans physician, but cesspools such as a New Orleans physician, but a few days since, described as abounding in the ill-kept portions of that city? There were none of these,—no flith, no founces, no transgression against the laws of health and cleanliness. Government stations of this kind it is well known are sanitariums in all that pertains to clean and neat is the order and the rule

clean and neat is the order and the rule. The mechanics and laborers of the place lived outside, the dwellers within were the marines and the officers, the former housed and cared for in the usual way, the latter ensconced in comfortable and attractive homes, beautified without by the fragrant plants and the deep rich foliage native to that latitude. Within a stone's throw of their deors were the great waterwais; the Bay their doors were the great waterways, the Bay of Pensacols, the Channel, and the Gulf, movon Pensacois, the Chainer, and the odn, moving, living water, all of it, with beaches of pure white sand. From the dark, heaving Gulf came every morning, regular as blow the trade winds, cool, grateful breezes, invigorating all. Surely there seemed nothing here to tempt the attack or the sojourn of a pestilence.

lodged itself, held its course staged with nore appropriate to say, the fever was brought here. It had made its appearance in the city there. It had made its appearance in the city some weeks before, but was confined within narrow lines. Not, indeed, that close quarantining was to thank for this, for such supervision was lax enough. With regard to the origin of the fever at the navy-yard, it was said that one of the iron-clad Manhattan—which with others was anchored off the yard—had been taken suddenly sick after his return from the city, and died in a few days. This, coupled with the statement that two others had visited Pensacola one evening, returning the same night. statement that two others had visited Pensa-cola one evening, returning the same night, was accepted as covering the cause and the origin of the appearance of the disease in that otherwise well-guarded locality—the payy-yard. There was no delay or lingering ceremony about its course when once housed within the yard. It went for those apparently the most secure. Old Commodore Woolsey was one of the first victims, and it went down the listed officers.

victims, and it went down the list of officer intil six of them were dead. Of course ther ALARM AND DISMAT, but not among the physicians holding cases under treatment, nor among those accustomed to the ravages of vellow fever. The disease ran its course, nor was it so remarkable for the number of its victims as for the suddenness and rapidity with which it selzed those attacked and carried them off. In the villages just outside the word there were no victims.

and carried them off. 4p the villages just outside the yard there were no victims.

Things are better ordered now. Commodore Cooper, who succeeded Woolsey at the navy-yard, marked the opening of his term of service there by establishing a rigid system of defense against the only enemy his little community has cause to fear. The present immunity of the Pensacola neighborhood from the ravages of the tever which is desolating other portions of the Guiff coast and river towns of the interior, would go to show that Yeliow Jack is met at the gateway of the Bay of Pensacola, and if admitted at all, is sent with his phantom ship to the led at all, is sent with his phantom ship to the stand quarantine southeast of Santa Rosa Island and within the bay. There he must stay unti

and within the bay. There he must stay until thoroughly fumigated and disinfected.

It was right here upon this quarantine ground where previous to 1874 the violations of all sanitary laws was the rule and not the exception. Sneaking across the waters of the bay under the mask of hight went frequently to the infected ship some buckstering outlaw and his gang impelled by motives of gain, the chance of a contract or some bartering trade of labor for material or material for labor. There was no objection on the part of the ship's people to intercourse of any kind. Their imprisonment. objection on the part of the ship's people to intercourse of any kind. Their imprisonment,
tedious to the last degree, was enlivened by
such visits, while the visitors, careless of danger
to themselves or feeling exempt from the
disease through being acclimatized and familiar
with its presence in various ways, were

RECKLESS OR SCORFULLY DEMIANT
to the matter of exposing citizens or ramilies of
the community with which they mingled in the
light of day.

Such transgressions against the health and

such transgressions against the health and Such transgressions against the health and of the law-abiling people are now put a stop to. The civil and the naval arms of authority are combined in the work of rigid quarantining. The latter is most efficient, and if there be an argoment in support of that Governmental suppression talked of some time since in those latitudes, the experience and the success of Commodore Cooper and his vigilantes is not a weak out. His sailor boys in swift boats patrol the bay and pounce like dolphins on the outlaws. If stubborn offenders are captured they are placed as prisoners on an island, there to remain until the disease disappears.

pears.

Epidemical disease in a community, or the Epidemical disease in a community, or the appearance of the scourze that may assume the character of an epidemic at any moneta, gives to him who would observe human nature, its best and most generous aspects, as its opnosing traits of craven fear and sordid selfishness, an instructive rappe of vision. The time of trial comes suddenly. Falling on every hand are the victims of the destroyer. The time is fitting for deeds that honor humanity, for acts of aweet charity. They are not invoked in vain. There is a quiet, modest courage herein a strong man who will not become a fugritive; there in a gentle woman who looks about for the helpless and the unfortunate, and will not shun them.

A widow lady of Pensacola, through many A widow lady of Pensacola, through many seasous of the dread disease now ravaging Grenada. Miss., has stood quietly by in the midst of it and performed matchless deeds of charity. A Sister of Charity without the name, she has trained her daughters as herself. Those restored to friends, to life and health, by her are, her skill, and her devotion, may testify to Mrs. M — y's kindness of heart, and that calm fortunde of hers which smiles in the face of the pestilence, and shuts not its victims from the shelter and the blessings of her well-ordered home.

old, members of the "Can't-Get-Away Club." which title implies far less the existence of dif-ficulties in the way of leaving the scene, than it does a firm, cheerful, and voluntary disposition

STAY AND SEE IT OUT. liseful, charitable, and biave is the "Can't." or rather the "Wan't, "tiet Away Club." As a rule, the conduct of the physicians in these trying times reflects benor on their profession. Go anywhere and into any sink of seething disease they will, and though not unfrequently stricken down are ready for their work again, if happily restored to leafth. Victims who are counters and unfortuities rarely everywhere. entitless and unfortuitate rarely experience rom the physicians conduct which is exacting percentary, and heartless.

Of fugitives from the rellow-fever plagu here are not a few in every community. Northerners whose term of residence has been

Northerners whose term of residence has been a short one; seent the thouger afar off, and yith haste get into or as near as they can to "God's Country," or which term exites for a time engaged in dodging vellow fever and fleas designate the Northern States.

Among the ranks of the fugitives are nattres also, those who can afford it placing a foousand miles between themselves and the danger for the sake of wife and children. Others, less pecuniarity able or satisfied to get just beyond the path of the fever, will squatdown anywhere on the line of the local railways or roads where a roof can be found or a temporary one erected. A rude shanty will serve, so that it is waterteath. Their exercises to the sake a home be-

meath the pines, or anywhere what was a mules outside a plague infested city, assures as much safety as a residence on the shores of Lake Superior. But if the fugitives congregate at all outside it must be in very small and select communities. Under the circumstances

lect communities. Under the circumstances

SOLITUDE HAS CHARMS

which those less wise than sage chilosophers
can readily see. Address the head of a family
dwelling in this retirement, and he will tell you
that he is a daily visitor to the city. He has
business there. Ask him if he does not fear for
himself contact with the plague or the consequent
exposure to his family. He will answer that
his visits are made between sunrise and sunset,
that he shuns the mists of the morning as the
shades of night, and that so guarding he is safe.
His calm confidence and his health, preserved
through the course of the fever-fiend, gives you
faith in his advice and his remedy.

Even at this time in New Orleans and in
Grenada, where danger and death seems to load
the atmosphere, there are those who fear neither,
as they move about, perhaps with healt protected, in the glare of the meridian sul. Reports which come from such localities are prone
to exaggeration. So that medicines, phylicians,
and nurses be provided, each community scan be
trusted to do the rest. Money's equisalent,
comprised in the necessities referred 30, is a
better gift than is money itself. Of conrec the SOLITUDE HAS CHARMS

comprised to the rest. Money's equivalent, comprised in the necessities referred #10, is a better gitt than is money itself. Of course the selection of remedies must be made under INTELLIGENT AND JUDICIOUS DIRECTION.

Seldon, happily, is any portion of the country visited by an epidemie such as that which desolated Norfolk about a quarter of a gentury ago. There, when the scourge was at its height, the strongest ties of nature letween kindred seemed too weak to silence the despairing cry, "Save himself who can!" It was at this time the religious orders, and notably the Sisters of Charity remained almost alone the this time the religious orders, and notably the Sisters of Charity, remained almost alone the shield add the forlorn hope of the belegguered city and its helpless inmates.

Great care is exercised in nursing the yellow-fever patient. Above all, is the afflicted one required to strictly obey directions. In the crisis of the disease the patient is never left alone. Covering is indispensable, and in the insupportable heat of the fever this would be thrown off, relief is so desirable. The air must thrown dff, relief is so desirable. The air must not be allowed to touch the body. At one stage of its course if there be an interval of re lief at all between the first attack and the ulminating and fatal agony—the black vomit— he patient feels so well that the desire to rise

and walk about is with difficulty opportions in charge. No remedy would be like remedy, says the sufferer. But
THE INDULGENCE IS NOT GRANTED, for the relapse would be fatal, and that almost invariably ensues if invited by even the slight invariably ensues if invited by even the slightest exposure. Instances of exemption from attack by the fever, even after the most reckless exposure to its influences, are not rarp. Two drunken men slept in a bed from which a patient had just been transferred and were not touched by it. Sailors went into the holds of vessels handling their suffering shipmates and passed unscathed. Still those same men might suread it in a community through the germ of the disease remaining in their clothing. Bill-ticks, bed-clothing and other debris thrown their in a harbor from an infected ship hold the a five element of the fever, to part with perhaps when stranded on the shore or picked up by sime vagrant wrecker of the beach. Cargoes from Havana have been known to spread the fewer where

nonaded.

Ponce de Leon had a weary scarch for his Fountain of Health in Florida; our most reliable explorers of the Fountain of Disease in those latitudes locate the home of the yellow fever in Cuba. But to be explicit upon this point, and lodge the responsibility precisely where it belongs, it is affirmed that it comes from Havana, and directly from the houses of prostitution in that city.

Its presence on shipboard has been traced directly to this cause, and each season it still exists and is still encountered. We know that the disease can lite for a time in more northern

ists and is still encountered. We know that the disease can live for a time in more northern latitudes, yet to the rigid and experienced in spection at New York is due largely its confine

ment to the plague-infested ships.

WHITE VS. TELLOW JACK.

The decline of the fever is cated from the appearance of the "first frost," and it may be pearance of the "first frost," and it may be imagined with what anxiety it is looked for. Roads by water and by land are carculity guarded. Infection is sometimes looked for from the contents of the mail-bags, and the suggestion to have the Postmaster and his employed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—I have receved the following dispatch from New Orleans, dated Aug. 18: APPEAL FOR RELIEP.

Sickness, distress, and suffering among the po Sickness, distress, and suffering among the pool increases faily. One funds are nearly exhausted. In this sad calamity we deem it our melanchol duty to appeal to the sympathy of our orethret taroughout the United States for speedy aid.

CHARLES SURON, ACTING President,
JAS. A. GOTHEN, VICE-President,
KOWIN J. KURSHEID, Treasurer,
EMNEST T. FLORINCE, Secretary.

I bope that this call will not be made in vain Let every Israelite of this city come, and come ocedily, to the assistance of our woe-stricker rethren of the South. There is no time no bretaren of the South. There is no time now to stop and think. At the office of the Jewish Advance (84 and 86 Fifth avenue) contributions will be received. The names of the Jonors and the amount of donations will be duly published. Come one, come all, with your mites.

CRIME.

BURGLARY.

Special Inspatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 19.—The residence of ames Carville was robbed last night. A young lady of the household went to bed very late, out, ten minutes after she had retired, the rob ber, who had been hiding in an adjoining room, ent off with her clothing, a purse containing \$6, a gold necklace, and a reticule containing a small sum of money. Happening to get up very soon after lying down, without having gone to sleep, she discovered the burglary and gave the alarm. The clothing and empty reticule were found on the lawn. She never heard any

SHOOTING LIKE A CONSTABLE.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 19.—Some time ago Jerome Shimeal, of Shopiere, pretending to be a Constable, attempted to arrest an old man named Fonda, and the latter resisting some-what, Shimeal shot him in the groin. Fonda had him arrested, and, after a lengthy examina-tion before Justice Batch, the latter to-day de-ended to hold Shimeal for trial by the Circuit Court on \$600 bail.

FORGER ARRESTED. NEW YORK, Aug. 19.-Emile Graythers was arrested on board the German steamer Mosel on her arrival here yesterday, at the instance of the authorities of Norway, charged with forging bills to the amount of 175,000 francs. The prisoner has consented to return to his native land for trial, and will sail on the Mosel.

OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Rt.-Rev. Bishop foley, assisted by Fathers Terry of Ottawa O'Regan of DeKalb, McDermott of Blooming ton, Hodnett of Dixon, Lyons of Canton, and Cronover and Healy of Mendota, confirmed 150 children at St. Mary's Church, in this city, to-day. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, and bis sermon to the children is said to have been excellent and instructive. The Bishop and priests left for Arimgton, where confirmation will be held to-morrow.

MEN OF SCIENCE. St. Louis, Aug. 19 .- The twenty-seventh an inal meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will convene here ay. Prof. N. Putnam, Permanent, has aircady arrived, and Prof. General Secretary, is expected w. The local Committee having in charge the matter of entertaining the Asso-dation while here perfected their arrangements this afternoon, and agreed on a programm which will afford the members both preasur and instruction. One of the excursions provided for will be a visit to the Iron Mountain and

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Ang. 19.—Arrived, steamship Bolivia, from Giasgow, and Helvetia, from Livcropoli.
LONDON, Aug. 19.—Steamship, Canada, State
of Nevada, Utopin, and Britannic, from New
York, have arrived out.

Sr. Louis, Aug 19, +Duage Suyder, of the Circuit Court at Beliaville, Ill., to-day decided that the General Law Council of East St. Louis may hold the city records, booss, papers, etc., pending the final settlement by the Supreme Court as to which Council and which of the city officers were legally electric sent the Pope congratulatory telegrams on his | Poole it

FOREIGN.

The Austrian People Already Tired of the Turkish Elephant.

Vienna Papers Loudly Complaining of the Porte's Duplicity.

Hungarian Troops Forced to Do the Most of the Fighting.

Turkey Announces Her Inability Help On the Proposed Re-

Views Expressed by Delegates to the Monetary Con-

vention. Mexican Army Officers Implicated with

Cattle-Thieves on the Border-

THE EAST.

GENERALLY HARD UP. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19 .- The Porte, re plying to the representations of some Ambas sadors, declares it has no money to organize a gendarmerie, employ Judges, or otherwis

realize promised reforms.

DEPRESSION IN AUSTRIA. VIENNA, Aug, 19.-Troops, ammunition, a material are constantly leaving for the south. Great depression prevails. The people do not believe in the official assurances that the Porte, Servia, and Montenegro do not support the in

BUNGART. PESTH, Aug. 19.-The Opposition journal and leaders take advantage of the popular excitement about occurrences in Bosnia to de-nounce the Imperial Cabinet, and charge them with sending Magyars to the slaughter with the object of securing their extermination. Hungarian troops have been the principal sufferers

at Maglaj, Tuzla, and Stolatz. LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna dispatch says the Porte's attitude towards Greece, its delay in evacuating Baton, resistance to Austria occupation in Bosina, ragusal to surrender the ter-ritory assigned by the Congress to Montenegro and the organized morment of the Alban in Old Servia, the atening the Servians on their newly-accepted lands, are here regarded as so man evidences of deliberate policy which aims at callifying the Berlin Congress and its results. It is the general opinion that by such policy the Porte is playing a dangerous game. The Austrian press and people are extremely bitter against Turkey. Nobody now countenances the idea of eventual restoration of the occupied Provinces to the Porte, and public opinion is

manimous against the conclusion of the conconvention. convention. GOVERNOR OF ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.—Rustem Pasha oman Catholic and Governor of Lebanon, will

probably be appointed Governor of the new

Province of Eastern Roumelia. THE OUTRAGE QUESTION. LONDON, Aug. 19.-The Times, in a leading in Roumelia, says the British Government has a right to demand that no needless obstacles t thrown in the way of a settlement of the Eastbe committed of a kind shocking to the common conscience of Europe. It is to Russia we nust look in the first instance to put a stop to the mischief. The British Government will peak with the voice of the country in any fresh remonstrance it may see fit to addres on this pressing subject.

Constantinopile, Aug. 19.—Instructions have been sent to Caratheodori Pasha to sign the Convention if Austria will agree that the ation shall cease when the Powers declar

occupation shall cease when the Fowers declare that the reforms promised by the Porte have been satisfactorily applied. GONE TO ALBANIA. LONDON, Aug. 19.—Mchemet Ali Pasha started for Albania Saturday. of Russian troops was held Saturday.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—It is announced that several of the insurgent leaders in the Turkish provinces have laid down their arms, and further submissions are anticipated. AUSTRIAN SUCCESS.

The Austrians gained some trifling successes on the 16th and 17th near Stalatz. A fresh Mohammedan band is assembling near Korana. Two tahors of Redits have joined it.

men in an engagement on the 16th near Buzo voca. The insurgents, besides those killed, lost 130 prisoners. The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers held a our-hours' council on Sunday, the Emperor

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The Austrians lost twelve

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna dispatch says Count Ziehy has informed the Porte that, in the vent of more bloodshed in those provinces,

THE MONEY CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF THE DELEGATES. PARIS, Aug. 19 .- At to-day's sitting of the ternational Monetary Conference, Mr. Groesbeck explained the position of the United States Treasury, showing its advance toward resumption of specie payment. All the delegates explained the monetary condition of their espective countries. Goschen said that although England has a gold standard she is greatly interested in the matter of silver retain ing its monetary condition. He believed the world would remain divided into two parts, one having a gold the other a double standard. He maintained there was no harm in this being the

M. Mees, representative of Holland, thought that the United States would only be supported by nations laboring under forced paper cur-

the monetary question would remain too obscure for France to take sides so long as Germany had a consultrable stock of silver which she could throw upon the market of France. He, however, approper of the initiative having been taken by the United States.

MEXICO. ARMY OFFICERS CERCHASE STOLEN CATTLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19 .- The Galvesto New Orleans, Aug. 19.—The Galveston News' San Antonic special has the following statement of the regime movements of the troops as near as can be a certained: On the night of the 15th, Col. Young, with a battalion of cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, surrounded New Town early in the morning, and charged the town feet of the control of the town for the purpose of capturing the notorious stok-thiet Arcola, but he had the notorious slock thier Arcola, but he had fled, riding off barriback sans clothes or arms. The Alcalde of No. Town was interviewed and induced to acc mpany Col. Young to his side of the river, when it was stated that A cols stole the cattle from Texas, and his taken the stoleu stock to Mexico, where he add it, the regular Mexican troops being the frichasers, sha the Mexican officers knowing the fronk to, be stoleu. Alcade so gave information, implicating high Mexican officials in robusers.

Owing to high theer, a part of Mackenzie's force failed to cross, and, the trail of the stoleu stock being obliters tol. Col. Young's command was forced to return. Some Mexican troops arrived at New Town from the direction of Fiedro Negras on the 17th, batenade no demonstration against the American troops.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE POPE CONGRATULATED.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The German Crown Prince name day," or feast day of the saint after whom the Holy Father was named.

Pants, Aug. 19.—Senator Renourd is dead. STEAMSHIP DISABLED. PLYMOUTH. Eng., Aug. 19.—The steam Daniel Stunmann, from Antwerp for New York, before reported having been spoken, with pro-peller disabled, has been towed here.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Cattam. Morton & Co., West India merchants, have failed. Liabilities, \$1,500,000.

THE LAMARTINE STATUE.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The statue of Lamartine was unveiled at Macon yesterday.

VON ARNIM.

Count Henry von Arnim has purchased the State in Bohemia with which he obtained a seat in the Landtag. He aimed to become an Austrian subject.

SILVER.

Austrian subject.

SILVER.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times in its financial article says the fact of the silver market being at all firm when there is next, to no demand is explained by there being scarcely any supply. The failure of Cottal, Morton & Co., West India merchants, has been hanging over the market some days, and as the firm is of very old standing, it may be of some importance.

Old standing, it may be of some importance.

CHOLERA.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The presence of cholera in Morocco is denied in official quarters. Great misery and anarchy, however, prevail.

RIOT IN ROME.

ROME, Aug. 19.—One policeman was killed and two carabineers wounded in a conflict with partisans of the enthusiast Lazarette.

BERLIN, Aug. 197—The Post says it is the intention of the Car to appoint Count Paul Schouvaloff, prother of the Ambassafor to England, Chief of the Emperor's private police, to succeed Gen. Lezentzow, recently assessment

sassinated.

SUFFERING IN INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A special from Calcutta says reports from Cashmere are very gloomy. The Durbar is said to be thoroughly opposed to the state of affairs. The authorities are buying grain in large quantities. Relief works are being started in all directions. A mixed Committee of Hindoos and Mussulmans are working together to relieve distress. Crop reports in from other points in India are favorable.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Berlin dispatch says representatives of Bayaria, Wurtemburg, and Saxony in the Federal Cuncil oppose the provisions of the Socialist bill. They regard it as tending to strengthen Imperial power.

M'GEOCH'S HAUL.

Special Dispatch to Tac Tribune.
Mil.waukee, Aug. 19.—The first of McGeoch corner cases came before the arbitrators yesterday, J. B. Oliver, defendant. Wit nesses for the prosecution testified as follows: Peter McGeoch stated his case. John Sher testified that he sold wheat that day at \$1.30; James Sawver that he sold 84,000 bushels July madge bought 14.000 bushels that day at \$1.30 from John Shea and oth ers. Alex Young sold 33,000 bushels to McGeoch at \$1.30 on account of C. J. Kershaw, who explained that it was sold for his customers andhe was short to the corner. He wished to employ Young & Co. to sell. William Graham said that the market that day was \$1.30 what he had sold for himself July 24 at \$1.15 he bought back the next day at a loss, and was forced to arbitrate for his customers. He admitted he had gone into the corper with his C. J. Kershaw testified that there was no de

mand except from McGeoch's wheat for legitimate purposes was worth about one dollar; that in former corners the basis of settlement was always within the value for milling purposes.

R. B. McIlroy, cleaner of wheat, testified that R. B. McIlroy, cleaner of wheat, testified that he had been paid money by McGeoch to shut up shop for the last seven days of July.

P. Mallow, cleaner, said that McGeoch had not succeeded in buying him off.

Inspector Holland was asked if McGeoch tried to influence his inspection. This was ruled out as irrelevant. When asked if McGeoch did in-fluence it, the Chairman pronounced the bare idea ridiculous.

dea ridiculous.

Ed Sanderson, a miller. said that for milling ourposes wheat was worth \$1. Did not believe orners legitimate.

Marigold and Kerns, foremen, testified to the

Marigold and Kerns, foremen, testified to the same milling price.
Adjourned until to-morrow at 3 p. m.
Arbitrator's present: S. T. Hooker, George H. Foster, William M. Brigham. Lawyers for McGeoch, D. G. Rogers and ex-Chief-Justice Dixon; for Oliver, Matt Finch. Oliver testified very frankly, while McGeoch affected deafness, and didn't remember any-

thing. To-morrow Oliver will summon McGeoch's A SENSIBLE SOUTHERNER.

How Senator Beck Regards Colored Mer bers of Congress.

Washington Correspondence Bultimore Sun.
A short time ago Senator Beck, of Kentucky said to me in his bluff, honest way, "Rainey and Bruce are men, both of them, and I am for them all the time." Mr. Beck then narrated an acident showing the innate modesty of Mr Rainey, and his regard for the feelings of as long as life. Mr. Rainey was one of the Committee, as was Mr. Beck, who was then a ommittee, as was Mr. Beck, who member of the House, appointed by the House to go to Boston with the remains of Senator Sumner. After leaving Washing-ton there was some talk among the members of the Committee as to the possible reception that would be accorded Mr. Rainev at the hotels, and it was thought that embarrassment might easue, although, of course, nothing was said on the subject in Mr. Rainey's presence.

On arriving at New York the Committee of the two Houses went to the Fifth Avenue and took quarters. When the hour for dinner ar-rived the members of the Committee went in a rived the members of the Committee went in a body to the dining-room, Mr. Rainey alone being absent. He remained in his room, sending word that he was indisposed, and requesting his dinner to be sent to him. Every member of the Committee was well satisfied that Mr. Rainey's indisposition was not serious, but was assumed out of delicacy for their feelings, and to avoid any possible contingency of embarrasement to any possible contingency of embarrassment to them. The next morning, when the Committee was assembled for breakfast, the same report of Mr. Rainey's indisposition came from his room, with the request that his breakfast be sent to

with the request that his breakfast be sent to him.

At this Mr. Beck spoke out and said that Mr Rainey was a member of the House of Kepreschtatives; he was a member of the Committein charge of the funeral remains of Charles Sumner, and he was as much entitled to respect as any other member of the Committee; "and," concluded Mr. Beck. "I for one am not going into that dining-room without Rainey." This was taking the buil by the horus. Senator Hoar, who was also one of the House Committee, was who was also one of the House Committee, was dispatched to Mr. Rainey's room with the dispatched to Mr. Rainey's room with the unanimous and peremptory request of the Committee that Mr. Rainey join them. Mr. Hoar soon returned with Mr. Rainey on his arm, and the two, at the head of the Committee, marched into the dining-room and took their seats at the table prepared for the Committee.

This was the infancy of "civil rights," and there was much staring and whispering on the part of the guests who were at breakfast, but no comments sufficiently lond to be heard were made. The finembers of the Committee were especially attective to Mr. Rainey, which soon established his status on a firm foundation. After this Mr. Rainey was not troubled with "indisposition," and no question was raised at any place as to his presence.

CHAUTAUQUA. FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 19.-The Rev. Dr. Warren gave an interesting lecture this morn ing on the "Significance of the Universe." The Rev. C. W. Cushing, D. D., of Cleveland ectured to-night on "The World Without the

At the close of the exercises to-right Gov At the close of the exercises to night Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, who is to leave for home in the morning, was called upon for a farewell address, and spoke with great feeling, cloquence, and power, hoping that the Christian men of the North and South should meet each other face to face and join hands in their efforts to bring permanent peace and good will to the country. In closing he invited all present to visit Georgia, in which State they would receive a glad and hearty welcome.

Baker and Poole. The question of whether Lew Baker
Poole or not in New York is being
again, but we hardly see how any
come of reviving it now. It is an of LEETE.

Deplorable Condition of the Man the Potter Committee Drove Crazy.

His Examination Yesterday, and His Present Alarming Appre-heusions.

New York, Aug. 19.—Leete attributes all bis troubles to the Democrats, and has gone crazy from fear of assassination because he is in this Democratic stronghold. The poor witness is quite demented. This morning, at the Tombs Court, he created a new sensation. Leete was confined in a cell in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station during Sunday night, where he was calm and violent by turns. When became very violent, and Officer Flynn was compelled to handcuff him. While taking him to court, Leete taiked continually about the thieves and conspirators who he imagines are pursuing him to "put him out of the way." When he was Sually brought before the Justice, the latter said: "What have you the Justice, the latter said: "What have you to say to the charge against you, Mr. Leete?" him any questious, and, without waiting fo answer, turned his back on the Magistrate. He then uttered a tirade against the gang of thieves, conspirators, and assassins who, he him. "There is not an honest man among you," he shouted to the crowd. "You are all assassins and conspirators, trying to take my life and suppress my evidence before the Investigating Committee." He then pleaded biteously for some one to come for-ward and take him out of the power of his enemies. He was being starved, and was not allowed to rest or sleep. Then he demanded to be taken before the Potter Committee to go of with his testimony. His language was marked by strong and frequent outbursts of profanity.

Justice Flammer committed him to the care of
the Commissioners of Charrities and Correction for medical examination, as it was
evident he was insane. Force was
necessary to get him into the prison. While struggling he cried out continually that he "must see Potter." The Tombs physician im-

must see Potter." The Tombs physician immediately pronounced Leete insane, but allowed him the liberty of the prison corridor. There he met ex-Insurance-President Lambert, who offered him his hand. He conversed with Dr. Lambert, who he at one time thought was Gov. Tilden. "I want to see Tilden,' Leete. "He is the only man I can trust, and I can't even trust him, because I don't know him. The prison physician prepared a sedative, but Leete could not be induced to touch it. Leete's violence finally became so great that the physician was compelled to order him confined in a cell. He was put into the cell once occupied by Tweed. Leete will neither est. great that the obysician was compelled to order him confined in a ceil. He was put into the ceil once occupied by Tweed. Leete will neither eat nor drink anything offered him, he declares, "unless it is In some very public place." This is necessary, he thinks, because only in a public place can his enemies be prevented from poisoning his food. During the afternoon he was visited by several of his friends, to whom he told the story of great danger from gangs of murderers who have conspired to take his life, Mr. Lopez, a relative by marriage, says he believes Leete was giving his testimony before the Potter Committee. "He has thought, talked, and dreamed about nothing else since he first came to the city. He is of a very nervous temperament, and I advised him to keep out of the business. I was in Louisiana during the time the things he testified about happened, and I am sure his testimony would have been different if he had been in his right mind." The physician has no doubt the insanity was brought on the two he the excitement attending the securior. physician has no doubt the insanity was brought on by the excitement attending the examina-tion. Leete's latest freak is to have a Catholic priest summoned. He says he wants to make a

TRADE DOLLARS.

pt Action by the Shylocks Who Im

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.—Cincinnati banks refused to day to receive trade dollars except at a discount of 5 per cent. It is understood that to-morrow they will pay only 90 cents for them Similar action has already been taken by country banks in Ohio and Indiana. This course has caused a considerable stir in business circles as the trade dollar is in general circulation.

How the Louisvillians Got Scared.

It will be remembered that, a few days ago, a telegram from Louisville was published, to the effect that a woman from New Orleans was taken from the cars in that city, sick with yellow fever, and in a delicate condition, and was sent to the hospital. Her nephew was killed by falling from the train, his body being picked up a few miles from Louisville. A letter from a prominent Louisville physician to a physician, and declared a serious canse of yellow fever. She was treated with the most stringent remedies, and dosed every two hours. Her clothing and baggage were fumigated, and there was kept isolated in the hospital several days, and seemed to grow no better and no worse, except that her excitement increased and her ravings in French continued. The French Consul was finally sent for, and, after a few moments' conversation, discovered that she was not sick, but perfectly well, except that she could not understand English, and was in a state of great nervous excitement over the accidental death of her neonew and the remarkable treatment she had received from what she supposed were a gang of bandits. Other physicians were called in and corroborated the Consul's statements, and she was released and sent on her way with her nephew's body.

A Boy that Beat Rarus.

A Boy that Beat Rarus.

"Rarus trotted a beat at Buffalo, on Saturday, in 2: 13/4, the fastest time on record." A small Albany boy read the dispatch this morning, and then, after reflecting a moment, remarked, as he laid down the paper: "I kinder wish Jim Jones and me had been timed Saturday as we made tracks from that orehard on the day as we made tracks from that orchard on the Shaker road. Pil bet the farmer that ghased us will say that we made a mile in a good deal less than 2: 13½, and the road was bad in places at that. Jee-hokey, how we did skoot."

Disraeli Thirty Years Ago. In "Tancred," written thrty years ago, Disraeli wrote: "The English want Cyprus, and they will take it as a compensation"; and in another place: "They will not do the business of the Turk for nothing."

LOOK KINGSFORD'S

IN NEW WRAPPERS.

And the very BEST STARCH manufactured.

Bright and Handsome Shelt Goods,

Always uniform in quality.

Pleases Families and Laundry Women ever KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH

FOR THE TABLE, Is the Most Delicious of All Preparations FOR

Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

FROM THE

Hon. Thurlow Weed

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies ter Using them for Several Years.

Dear Sir: Having for several years used your methods of which will be several years used your methods with full condence, it is no less a pleasurem a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advances of the several with the dear them. The plies are resorted to often according to the first method with the dear of the several with the dear of the several with the dear than it is by its name. We sopply she better describent in the several with the sever

R. R. R. DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA. OHOLERA MORBUS. FEVER AND AGUE

BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, RHEUMATISM, NEUBALGIA. DIPHTHERIA INFLUENZA SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING

LIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAP'S READY RELIEF. BOWEL COMPLAINTS

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most excrediting pains, a lays inframmation and cures congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs by one application. In from One to Twenty Minutes,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladler, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lung. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart

Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influence, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumation Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Prost Eta

and comfort.

Thirty to sixty dropp in half a tumbler of water will in a rew minutes care Crampa, Spasma, Sour sound. Heartburg. Sick Headscop. Diarrisca. Darrisca. Coits, Windth the Bowels, and all internal Paint.

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and Ague, and all other Maisrious. Billous, Scatt. Typhold, Yeljow, and other Fevers (aides by Estate). File), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIESTING company per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. SCROFULA DR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OF CORPUTING THE SCLIDS AND VITIATION THE FLUIDS.

CORRUPTING THE SCLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Affections Syphilise And Company of the Fluids. THE FACTURE GLANDING THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Liver Complaint, &c. KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Pross, Storpongs of Water, Inconsumence of Urina, Brigar Storpongs of Water, Inconsumence of Urina, Brigar Diagness, Albuminura, and in all cases where there are brighted with the store of the water is their are brighted with austrances like the white of as est attreads like white still, or there is a morbid, dirthifous appearance, and white house-dust deposits, as when there is a priceing, burning sensation when you may water, and pain in the small of the back and also the loins. Soid by druggists. PRICE UNE DULLAR OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., X.L.

DR. RADWAY'S

"Fdlse and True."

Send a lefter stamp to HADWAT & CO., No. 2

KEARNEY Citizen Knight, of Denounces I

Prote Says that He H by Constant

ited Lau

s opinion. The follow eporter—What do you arusy by this time, Mr Mr. Knight-The poor of constant and unmerit with others. He came to body, and everybody else and supercilious pride fish ions, receptions, and apnen always decline. His

beslavered him with such did so belittle all other a in was turned. I thi believe that this move without him, and that ble offences. Reporter—What effect on your cause?
Mr. Knight—It will pe will delay our triumph.

a change had become negathered the rude and gathered the rude and gathered the more intellig a great power. But our at a step higher, and they w while Kearney was the lea policy ran the party. The manded that Kearney shout still remain with his could have gathered the the country. But instead burly Caesar of the "sand tire control. He puts is ism, and mob-rule on gent and self-respectin him, and decent, look on with horror We have felt the p We know that our principle dby the majority. We with Kearney left our roll the felt of Kearney's followers w of the sand-lot." He and will dwindle into insignit The age of Cresarism is precord a single instance in dictator has succeeded in American. It is behind the ciples will never die. We succeed. In the near fut leave our State, land mo monopoly will be curped a havior; the children of tor, and maifeasance in o unpardonable crime. We the time is a little further Reporter—Would you to yield to Mr. Kearney intact? gathered the more int

Mr. Kuight—I cannot to sumption grows upon a to him and he demands at to hin and he demands a of nothing but absolut as I said before, such me good. As reformers t delusion. The man whaws and the equal right regard will in all of trusted. Would you go As well seek grapes of the seek grapes o

As well seek grapes of the This breach is a great mi abasement before the pot loss of all honor and mar rable. Reporter—But the 1 Reporter—But the ped and you were wrong. hero of self-denial, who charge you with a corrupt self on the ruins of the par mittee. He says the peor therefore, he is no dictato Mr. Knight—The usual He everthrows the Senate pleasing the people, raises the masses, and by their pies on the law. Kearuey fusing a nomination to 1 There is little money in him. He could cut no fig tenant, Wellock, not bein same condition. They selves nothing. Then the the Committee to do the would accept no nomin the same upon every the same upon every party. The Committee selves we will eschew all scives we will eschew all will recommend the same have no power to make the lay this burden upon all party. We will refer the State Convention when it do this thing," I stood (said: "I will not do seven months for this par I am an American citizen homination if it be offere asked for it. I shall not and no set of men have a this opportunity without alent. If this party wan ent place and promis bee, it should give a sideration. If it refication to complain if I do teelf." And on this she nounced us all as office place or trust. He appea authority of the party I meeting, to those who st when we were put out their

trick, a false, dist guorance and ruffianism Meporter-But the with him. You have with him. You have be before them and still the seem to believe that he is not. How is this? Mr. Kuight—It is on nomena of human naturthis Kearney to monopol common consent, as it we movement, and Kearney No one charged him sit modestly condemned win key. But he, with a most sparing denunciation, et sey. But he, with a most sparing denunciation, chim as thieves, trickste Our characters, and not we were condemned unt no fair hearing. With him o equal hearing could be his character also has be Grave character also has be Grave character also has be under the character also has been also had been also

Reporter—What do charges against Mr. Kear Mr. Knight—I have k He has a small, animsi cation, no good manner and overbearing temper. In every walk of life. I his ainer of every go have always thought yet he never does a has an object in dong it even play a simple gam ant fairness. This sei have grown upon him til on this subject. He see ment his; that he must cess; that without him therefore, his supremacy That whatever endanger and it good. He will, it self, if possible, by falls ing, and severe dennued without cause. I nave that in his caimer mome trickster, an office-seek reoutable or unreliable with als greatness, when

DWAY'S REMEDIES. FROM THE Thurlow Weed or. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies Af-

of the but siter experiencing the full condidence, it is no less a pleasurethe makedly from them. The full conditions the same tensor that the full conditions and always the full condition that the full conditions are sufficiently than the full conditions the full c

R. R. R. RY, DIARRHEA. FEVER AND AGUE WAY'S READY RELIEF. TISM, NEUBALGIA, THERIA, INFLUENZA

RE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, LIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES DWAY'S READY RELIEF. EL COMPLAINTS

Diarrhosa. Cholera Morbus, or painful di the bowels are stopped in Efsecs or twee taking Radway's Ready Bellef. No con assumation, no waskness or lassitude, will of the it. H. Kellef. R.R.R. AY'S READY RELIEF

URES THE WORST PAINS One to Twenty Minutes. OT ONE HOUR ding this Advertisement need my one Suffer with Pain. AY'S READY RELIE

FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is the Y PAIN REMEDY stops the most excrediting pains, al tion and cures Congestions whether of omach, Bowels or other glands or organs m One to Twenty Minutes.

AY'S READY RELIEF ORD INSTANT EASE.

on of the Kidneys, tion of the Bladder. congestion of the Lungs,
t, Difficult Breathing. tation of the Heart Croup, Diphtheria. Catarrh, Influenza, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Prost Bites

ation of the Ready Relief to the part or ixty drops in half a tumbler of water will nates cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomsch, kick Headaons, Diarriga, Dyscutery, stekness or pains from change of waters as a stin

ER AND AGUE. ND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is al agent in this world that will cure Fever id all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, low, and other Fevers (aided by Isalway's berry as RADWAY'S READY RELIED.

r. radway's

aparillian Resolvent,

REAT BLOOD PURIFIER, OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
EETFEATED IN THE
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THE FLUIDS.

STATE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
Cough, Cancerons Affections Syphilise
Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspensia, Waser
oloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors Uid Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fefirst, Gout, Dropay, Salt Rheuni, Brommption.

er Complaint, &c. the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all is in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, I, and skin Diseases, but it is the out

AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS romb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Droray, Water, Inconfluence of Urine, Brights withuris, and in all cases where there are posits, or the water is thick, cloudy, businees like the white of an egg. of white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, ance, and white bone-dust deposits, and a pricking, burning sensation when pass of pain is the small of the back and along d by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAIS.

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RADWAY'S

LATING PILLS, the concataing no mercury, influent in the following symptoms resulting from the lugestive Organis.

Inward Files, Fullness of the Blood is litty of the stomach, Nausea, Heartners, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sharlings of Fattering Burried and E. Flatigation of the Heartners, Chebing and the Heartners of the Heartners of

READ lse and True." amp to HADWAY & CO., No. 52 WAT

KEARNEY SCALPED. citizen Knight, of San Francisco. Denounces His Former Protege.

Says that He Has Been Ruined by Constant and Unmer-

The control of the co

loss of all honor and manhood. Death is preterable.

Reporter—But the people say he was right and you were wrong. They regard him as a hero of seli-denial, who wants no office, and darge you with a corrupt design to raise yourself on the ruins of the party,—you and the Committee. He says the people side with him, and, therefore, he is no dictator.

Mr. Knight—The usual trick of the usurper. Metverthrows the Senate under the pretense of pleasing the people, raises false issues to delude the masses, and by their insane plaudits tramples on the law. Kearney lost nothing by refusing a nomination to the State Convention. There is little money in it, and no honor, for him. He could cut no figure there. His Lieuteant, Wellock, not being a citizen, was in the same condition. They simply denied themselves nothing. Then they called upon me and the Committee to do the same, to say they would accept no nomination, and to force the same upon every officeholder in the party. The Committee replied: "For ourselves we will eschew all nominations and we will recommend the same to others. But we have no power to make this law and we will not lay this burden upon all the officers of our tarty. We will refer the whole matter to the State Convention when it meets. It alone may do this thing." I stood out bolder than this. I barty. We will refer the whole matter to the State Convention when it meets. It alone may no this shing." I stood out boider than this. I said: "I will not do this. I have labored seven months for this party almost gratuitously. I am an American citizen, privileged to accept a nomination if it be offered to me. I have not asked for it. I shall not do so. But no man and no set of men have a right to take from me this opportunity without giving me some equivalent. If this party wants me to fill my present place and promise to accept no office, it should give some adequate consideration. If it refuses to do so, it cannot complain if I do the best I can for myself." And on this showing Mr. Kearney denounced us all as office-seekers unworthy of place or trust. He appealed from the legitimate authority of the party to the sand-lot massmeeting, to those who stood a chance for office when we were put out of the way. It was a trick, a false, dishonorable trick, worthy only of favorance and ruffianism.

meeting, to those who stood a chance for office when we were put out of the way. It was a trick, a false, dishonorable trick, worthy only of ignorance and ruffianism.

Reporter—But the country delegations side with him. You have been allowed to explain before them and still they follow Kearney. They seem to believe that he is honest and you are not. How is this?

Mr. Kuight—It is one of the singular phenomena of human nature. We had all allowed this kearney to monopolize all the honors. By common consent, as it were, it was the Kearney movement, and Kearney was the figurehead. No one charged him with any dishonesty. We modestly condemned what we called his bad policy. But he, with a most unscrupulons and unsparing denunciation, charged all opposed to him as thieves, tricksters, and office-seekers. Our characters, and not his, were put in issue. We were condemned cubeard. That is, we had no fair hearing. With his usual want of justice no equal hearing could be had. But since then his character also has been put in the balance. Grave charges are made against aim of inisehood, of taking money for corrupt uses, and of intending to sell and divide and defeat the party.

Reporter—What do you think about these charged against Mr. Kearney?

Beporter—What do you think about these larges against Mr. Kearney?
Mr. Knight—I bave known him four years. Mr. Knight—I have known him four years. He has a small, animal organization, no coducation, no good manners, and is of a turbulent and overbearing temper. He has been a tyrant in every walk of hie. He will get more than his anare of every good thing if he can. I have always thought him honest, and yet he never does anything fairly if he has an object in dourgit otherwise. He will not even play a simple game for sport with pleasant initness. This self and self-importance have grown upon him till I believe he is insane on this subject. He seems to think this movement his; that he must rule it, make it a success; that without him it would die. That, therefore, his supremacy is the greatest good. That whatever endangers it is wicked—whatever aid it good. He will, therefore, sunport himself, if possible, by falsehood, fraud, overbearing, and severe denunciation of others, with or wanout cause. I nave not the slightest idea that in his caliner moments he regards me as a trickster, an office-seeker, or in anywise as disrecontable or unreliable. But in comparison with his greatness, when I oppose his designs, he regards my character as unworthy of consideration. Such a man is a dangerous leader. He an do the people no good. He may lead them onject of the movement.

That was the real object of

Reporter—What was the real object of sm-novement.

Mr. Knight—At first simply to get rid of the Sir. Anight—At first simply to get rid of the Chinese, land monopoly, money and other monopoly, to better care for the children of the monopoly, to better care for the children of the monopoly, to better care for the children of the reforms would give our State a long lease of prosperity and happiness. In the meanwhile we could wisely provide for the future when mere white labor became redundant.

Reporter—How were these things to be attained?

tering the plans with the dead careasses of corrupt politicians. It might have been so but for him. He did not make the party, but with vulgar impudence he claimed to have done so. He does not represent the intelligent workingmen of California, but a faction,—the most ignorant and unruly. He rules the faction, and the faction rules the party with a rod of iron, and has ruined it, too. No better evidence of their ignorance and overbearing can be given than a resolution lately passed in full meeting, to the effect that it is treason to speak against Kearney, and must be followed by expulsion. His shallow bombast about purity and honesty is the merest sham. He is as base a counterfeit as was ever nailed to the counter. His whole career in the Workingmen's party has been one of abuse, profanicy, empty boasting, superlative egotism, inordinate, overbearing ambition, and dishouest financiering. It is not denied that he took a strong part in inaugurating the party. For this all were grateful to him, and nowithstanding his rudeness, his ignorance, his utter want of all knowledge of business, and organi-For this all were grateful to him, and notwithstanding his rudeness, his ignorance, his utter want of all knowledge of business, and organization, and sense of justice, the party were willing to give him a high place in its esteem. But his unfliness as a head, either for use or ornament, was questioned by the great body, and a change was in contemplation. But Dennis had decreed otherwise. He had gathered around him a clique of the lowest roughs. These buildozed the rest with clamor and falsehood, and instead of giving place to sensible men, the blatant Dennis set aside the committees, the constitution, and the law of the party, and inaugarated a contemptible dictatorship, from which all sensible and decent men are shut out. As the party stood on the last of April, with its caim and sensible election proclamation, it would party stood on the last of April, with its caim and sensible election proclamation, it would have carried the State of California and made the Constitution to suit itself. The division lost the State. Instead of the politicians, Kearney was slain. Only fifty out of 123 were elected on the Workingmen's ticket. The division caused this trouble. Now, what caused the division? Kearney; his insolence, his false-hood, his dishonesty in finance, his duplicity in all things,—ves, this immaculate Puritan, who boasts of being like the driven snow, is a poor, pitiful rogue who has not shame enough to hide his head when convicted of palpable fraud.

HIS PAPER AND HOW HE RAN IT.

posts of being like the driver show, is a poor, pitiful rogue who has not shame enough to hide his head when convicted of palpable fraud.

HIS PAPER AND HOW HE RAN IT.

Tell him these things, and let him deny them if he can. The movement had hardly began when Kearney cast about to see how he could make money out of it. He soon found a knave to shit his purpose,—the same Carl Browne, or Carl McLoud, who is now called his private secretary. This fellow, who knows no rules of art or grammar, undertook to filiustrate and edit a paper. Kearney boasted of him as a workingman, and used to show him up on the Sand Lot, with unkempt hair and dirty face, to prove that he was honest. With this fellow the Open Letter was begun. In a few days a joint stock publishing company was formed. Kearney was the chief director and Browne was the Board. They warred 1,20 shares to themselves. Then they sold stock. They had public entertainments. Money that should have come to the party went to the Open Letter. They kept no proper accounts, made no reports of receipts and expenditures; their paper was a contemptible and worthless rag. This was the sink-hole of all the money. It was a disgrace to the party and to all connected with it. The State Central Committee and the County Committee demanded reports and explanations. They resolved that the paper of the party should make an honest showing. Kearney and Browne were resolved it should not. Kearney had to explain or get rid of the Committees. He found it easiest to denounce the Committees as office-seekers, to delude his ignorant followers, and he did it. The Open Letter scheme was a fraud from beginning to end for Kearney's benefit. He could not explain. He cannot now explain. He denounced men whom he knew to be honest to cover his own rascality.

ANOTHER ROTTEN SPOT.

men whom he knew to be honest to cover his own rascality.

ANOTHER ROTTEN SPOT.

The workingmen of San Francisco were to build a temple. Sixteen thousand two-bit tickets were to be sold to build it. It was acknowledged that nearly 3,000 tickets were sold. There was no temple, no financial report, no explanation. The Committee demanded an account on this also, and it was necessary for Kearney to explain or get them out of the way. Again, the election was coming. If the party followed the rules land down neither Kearney nor any other man could pack conventions or make peace clubs. This did not sult Kearney. He had promised men places. He must get rid of the Committees. Better have a faction in his own hands than a victorious party, and he

only one. And so be slandered the best and most intelligent men in the party. He appealed to the ignorant. They listened to the impodent falsifier, and the blatant blatherskite bomes to you with their indorsement. He lost us the State of California by his frauds, his falsehoods, and his bad manners. He counse to you, not the conquering lion his vain boasting pretends, but the braying ass who howis out his despair as though it were a note of triumph.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Schiller. There was a good deal of talk as to the comparative merits of the two locations, their convenience, accessibility, etc., Mr. Brentano contending that the change would be no more than fair to the people of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. Vocke insisting quite as strongly that the present location would not only accommodate the people in the western portion of the ward, but that it would also draw out an inusually large vote from the people living on Dearborn avenue, LaSaile street, and other prominent thoroughfares. Mr. Vocke even went so far as to intimate that there was a design in having the place changed,—a scheme to discommode the voters in the eastern portion, and to accommodate those further west.

Mr. Brentano denied that there was any such intention on his part.

Mr. Vocke remarked, with some vigor, that it was an unheard-of thing anyway for a candidate to thrust humself before a committee and demand that the location of a polling-place be changed to suit his peculiar ideas. If the Com-

denand that the location of a polling-place be changed to suit his peculiar ideas. If the Committee should deler to Mr. Brentano's wishes, it would, be its duty to consult with every other Congressional candidate.

Mr. Brentano, mildly at first but warming up as be progressed, claimed that nobody had a better right to do that very thing than a candidate. It was an unheard of thing, though, for a man to be a delegate on the Committee who happened to be the business partner of a candidate, and for that man to see that the thing was fixed up in the interest of his partner. "If that man," continued the Congressinan, pointing a very threatening finger at Mr. Vocka, "had a single fibre of a gentleman in him, he wouldn't stay on the Committee."

"And if it wasn't for your gray hairs," restay on the Committee."

"And if it wasn't for your gray hairs," retorted Mr. Vocke, who was wrathy but still kept his temper, "I would have you put out of the room."

Mr. Peuce opined that the thing had gone far

enough.

Mr. Vocke stated that the location adopted was the one selected by the officers of the Ward Club.
Mr. Payne looked for a sponge and arnica.
Mr. Brentano looked daggers at Mr. Vocke,
though he used none. Presently he said: "You
would put me out, would you! I would kick you in the face."
Mr. Vocke was walking up and down the room Mr. Vocke was waiking up and down the room and smiling. Pence and Fayne pleaded for moderation.

"Did you laugh at me?" said Brentano to Vocke, who kept on smiling.

"I have a right to laugh when, and at whom,

I please," was the reply.
"If you had the fibre of a gentleman in you,

you mad the fibre of a gentleman in you, you wouldn't sit on this Committee another moment," said the Congressman.
"If it wasn't for your gray hairs, I would have you put out of this room," retorted his cool antagonist. you put out of this room," retorted his cool antagonist.

'Did you say you would kick me out!" queried the inste Member from the North Side.

"Oh, no," replied the imperturbable Vocke, "I didn't say 'kick.' I'm not a mule."

But Pence and Payne were determined that the thing had rone far enough, and their appeals to the gentlemen to dool down were successful. The storm was over.—for the day,—and the Committee adjourned to meet Saturand the Committee adjourned to meet Satur-day, the 31st inst., to decide the momentous

question of changing the polling-place. SECOND SENATORIAL FIATISTS. The Convention of the Fiat-Money men of evening in Meissner's Hall, on Twenty-second street. It was a slim gathering, only a few knots of the devoted being visible here and

bere in the dimly-lighted hall.

During the absence of the Committee on Credentials several delegates amused themselves by making speeches. John Gilder, William V. Barr, and J. L. Ailen led off. Barr said there was no chance to make any converts in that meeting, evidently, as they were all Nationals and of one mind. From sixtyfive to seventy members of the next Legislature would be Nationals, and it was the duty of the Chicago voters to send down to Springfield men who were not mere blowers, but who were men of ability and earnestness to do their constituents the most good. The good member of the Legislature was the one who was found most often in committees and who answered oftenest to the roll-call. [Appuase.] At the end of these remarks there were loud and continued calls for Springer and Allen. The latter rose and spoke very nearly to the

The latter rose and spoke very nearly to the same effect as his predecessor.

M. S. Robinson was next called for, and, after some manifestations of bashfulness, came forward and made his speech.

When the Committee on Credentials reported, a person in the back part of the room arose and excitedly declared that the delegation from the Second Ward had been midally elected, as the meeting had been held at To'clock in the evening, when the workingmen of the ward were unable to be present. It was a put-up job.

The objector was promptly ejected, and the report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: President, L. L. Page; Vice-President, J. Allen; Secretary, J. L. Clark. The report was accepted, but it was immediately found that the officers were not delegates. As they were Fiat men, however, the Convention waived the usual etiquette, and accepted them.

The following nominations were made for member of the Legislature: Dr. A. W. Washington, John Gilder, William V. Barr, Charles S. Thornton.

The informal ballot resulted as follows: Gilder, 17; Barr, 11; Thornton, 2; Washington, 1.

The successful nominee went upon the platform, stripped off his coat, and made a speech. He said he was a tailor, and had worked for a living since he was 9 years old. He organized the first Trades-Union in London, and had studied the labor question diligently all his life. He was at present engaged in the boot and shoe business. He thought he new something about convict labor and latior in general. The first thing that ought to be done for the workingman was to reduce the hours of labor. Many men thought that ten hours was a day's work, but they might just as well say that twelve hours was a day's work. The day should be reduced to eight hours. What would be the result! Where there were now 100 men employed at eight hours, and thus divide up the work and wages. Convict labor should be prohibited. If the 200,000 convicts now working in the country were tagen off from work, there would be equ school, there would be work for 3,000,000 more idle men who were not called tramps.

During the speech of the bominee there were many expressions of issatisfaction among the delegates who had possed him at the ballot. This dissatisfaction seemed to extend also to the outside politicians who were present. Several of these took no pains to express their disgust. Gilder, it seems, is the man who was expelled from the Socialist organization some time ago for trickey at the last election. Among the distinguished people present in the hall were J. R. Doolietle, Jr., W. B. Springer, and a Chinaman.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. At a meeting of the Republican Central Com-mittee of the Seventh Senatorial District, held last Saturday, a resolution was passed declaring the assemblage on the 6th inst. of an alleged committee as unauthorized, and its action in calling a Convention was not acquiesced in.
The proper and genuine Central Committee, or caning a Convention was not acquiesced in. The proper and genuine Central Committee, or the one which met saturday, has issued a call for the Seventh District Senatorial and Representative Committee to assemble at Repubpublican Headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 10 a.m. on the same day as the County Convention. The Convention will nominate a candidate for State Senator and two candidates for Representatives to the General Assembly, the basis of representation being one delegate for each fraction thereof over 100, providing that each town has at least one delegate for each fraction thereof over 100, providing that each town has at least one delegate. The apportionment is as follows: Evanston, 4; Jefferson, 2; Lake View, 2; Cicero, 2; New Trier, 1; Northfield, 1; Niles, 1; Norwood Park, 1; Eik Grove, 1; Barrington, 1; Maine, 1; Hanover, 1; Palatine, 1; Schaumberg, 1; Wheeling, 1; Levden, 1; Lyons, 1; Proviso, 1; Riverside, 1; Caiumet, 1; Thornton, 1; Worth, 1; Bremen, 1; Bloom, 1; Lemont, 1; Orland, 1; Palos, 1; Rich, 1; total, 34. Delegates to the County Convention will be elected on a separate ticket at the primaries to be called by the County Committee for the election of delegates to the County Convention. printed on plain paper, and denosited in some suitable box, similar to the boxes used in other elections. ...

2. The judges shall be required to keep a record of the names and places of residence of each person voting, to be kept for reference until after the Conveyation, and in all cases where there is likely to be any contest about the result the recorns of voters shall accompany the credentials.

3. The judge shall allow two persons who shall reoresent different lickets (should there be more than one) in the voting-place where the primary is held, and afford them facilities to keep a tally-list if they so desire, or clailenge any voter for proper cause, such persons to be satisfactory to the judges.

4. Whenever any question shall arise regarding the thing the angulation party at the ensuing election; and that he is a legal voter entitled to vote in the ward or district where said primary or any other upon just about that time by Congressman Brentano, who came to express his dissatisfaction at the location of a certain polling-place at the corner of Wells and Schiller streets, and to ask that it be changed to the corner of Sedgwick and Schiller. There was a good deal of talk as to the comparative merits of the two locations, their convenience, accessibility, etc., Mr. Brentan contending that the change would be no more than fair to the popper of the working and the corner of the corner of Sedgwick and Schiller. There was a good deal of talk as to the comparative merits of the two locations, their convenience, accessibility, etc., Mr. Brentan fair to the popper of the contending that the change would be no more than fair to the popper of the system.

THE CAMP-GROUND.

THE CAMP-GROUND.

No more acceptable sermon has been preached thus far than that by Dr. E. M. Boring, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. He chose for his text Hebrews, ii., 3: " How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" The Doctor was thoroughly aroused to his subject, and inspiration seemed to take possession of his soul. At the close of the earmon a large number came forward upon the in-vitation of the Elder in those desiring full salva-tion. The congregation seemed ioth to disperse. Little groups throughout the Tabernacle were talking of the way, and the active Christians were

tion. The congregation seemed ioth to disperse. Little groups throughout the Tabernacle were talking of the way, and the active Christians were busy instructing and persuading sinners to Christ. Yesterday moning, so far as the weather was concerned, was an improvement upon the preceding one. The morning prayer-meeting was well attended. The "oeitevers' meeting was led by the Rev; John Hitchcock. These meetings are getting to be the most interesting ones on the programme. The Rev. Dr. Williamson is always present at thym, and reads the Scripture lessons, made, by his comments, plain and interesting to the simplest mind. On this occasion he read the Book of Philippians, calling it the "Book of the Joyful Christian Service." The Rev. J. R. Allen preached at 10:30 a. m. from; I. John, i., 7. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell addressed the congregation at the close of the sermon. An interesting prayer-meeting followed the exercises.

The Sabbath-school was held at 1:30 at the Tabernacle, led by Mr. George Swift. The Rev. Mr. Spencer addressed the children, and sang several hymns in the Chinese and Hindoo languages, much to the edification of the little ones. At 3 p. m. service was held in the Tabernacle, with preaching by the Rev. William Cravens, of the Halsted Street Church, Chicago, who based his remarks on the thriteenth verse. hird chapter of the Second Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians: "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the spirit of the Lord. "The young folks' meeting as the Award of the Lord." The young folks' meeting as the Evanston tent at the same hour. The Rev. Mr. Newton led the prayer-meeting at the Maxwell street tent at 6 p. m., led by George Swift. The Arlington hieights people held a meeting at the Evanston tent at the same hour. The Rev. Mr. Newton led the prayer-meeting at the Maxwell street tent at 6 p. m., led by George Swift. The Arlington hieights people held a meeting at the Waxwell street tent at 6

CURRENT OFINION.

For a man who has only been here about ix years. Dennis Kearney takes a good deal of in-erest in the country. - Philadelphia Press (Rep.). The Greenbackers of Ohio have already nominated two national-bank cashiers for Congress. This seems to be a pretty direct blow at the giant monopoly of national banks.—Philadelpaia Times (Ind.).

An Alabama Debating Society is about

discussing the question. "Is Gail Hamilton a Woman or a Man?" This sort of thing should be put a stop to. It is demoralizing. Highly so.—Attanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).

Charles Dickens is supposed to have had

Tom Hendricks in view when he produced Capt.

Tom Hendricks in view when he produced Capt. Jack Bunsby. Though Cupt. Jack always allowed that "What I said I stands by," while the Hon. Tom isn't to be caught in any such way.—Mitteau-kee Seatinel (Rep.).

Kearney postures as a martyr by exhibiting abusive and indecent anonymous letters which he has received. Dennis is hardly a subject for sympathy. The man who opened the granu game of blackgrand must abide the dirty back talk that follows.—Springlidd (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

The Democratic party does not owe Tilden or any other man anything. The boot is on the The Democratic party does not own I men or any other man anything. The boot is on the other foot, for it is they who owe all they are to the Democratic party.— If they have been honored, it has been as a favor, not as the discharge of an ooligation. Ar. Tilden, we believe, has too much patriotism to interpose any real or supposed claim he may possess, or to hazard the success of

The efforts of Senator Thurman to square himself to the Obio piatform without violation of his record on financial questions, is more pathetic than the efforts of meditating theologians to har-monies science and the Bible. It is what a man comes to when the Presidential bee is once in his bonnet.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

It is a matter for rejoicing, also, that the [National Republican] Committee has at last joined hands with President Hayes, and admits by prac-Kearney, when asked what the "issues

when Mr. Bodin suddenly asked him the difference between the Roman Empire and the Rassian Empire. Wegg was cornered, but he cleared himself by declaring that he could not be induced to explain in the presence of Mr. Bodin, and Bodin binsned with the thought that he had asked an improper question.—Boston Herald (Ind.). Any man who profits by the result of his

Any man who profits by the result of his labors, and who, instead of spending every cent as fast as he earns it, judiciously invests a nortion of his wages in such a manner as to cause its increase, is a capitalist. The more economical he is, the shrewder his investments, the more rapidly his capital grows. Upon such men Kearney and his fellows make furious attacks, blaning them for all the misfortunes of their brethren.—Putsburg Dispatch (Rep.). We think that before election day, when

the nature of the canvass will be plainly set forth, save their State from the disgrace of seeing Butle in the chair once occupied by John A. Andrew. New York Evening Post (Rep.).

The decent people of Massachusetts have now an opportunity of doing themselves honor and their country an incalculable benefit. Let them rise in their majesty and squelch for once and for rise in their majesty and squeech for once and for-ever that mischief-breeding, pestiferous little Quilp from Essex. There was one time when Ben Butler, like A. Warde kangaroo, was "a smoosin" little cuss," but that day has passed. In the words of his silvery-tongued pai, Ben Butler "must go."—Cieveland Herald (Rep.).

Gail Hamilton appears in last Saturday's New York Tribune with a new club. It is some-what heavier than the old, and has a longer handle; it weighs thirty-nine pounds, dressed; has one large fron knob on the end and five lignumvite knots down the sides, armed with little crooked trident points to eaten hold of human hair. It is a bad old club, and induces a weird, sickly kind of feeling to steal over a man whenever he looks at it. Gailly is a nice, sweet girl, and we always did like her, though she is so many years our younger.— Burdette.

Precisely at what point does it become crime in this land to lend money to a man who needs it? Nobody will say that it is a crime to take security if one lends at all. Either it is the take security if one lends at all. Bither it is the fending that constitutes the vile offense and makes a man a 'lecherous bondholder,' or is it the asking for payment when the money is due. If it is wicked to ask for payment, and enlightened universal suffrage so determines, we can safely assure Gen. Buther that not a single person will therefite be guilty of the crime of lending. Mers who have anything will quietly retire to some monarchy where the chief end of blaw is not to rob.—New York Public (Financial).

No generous action in the South or on the part of Southern representatives has failed to re-ceive sincere recognition from Republicans. We ceive sincere recognition from Republicans. We want no sectional divisions. We shall do nothing to create them. We shall appeal to the patriotic instincts and common interests of the whole country. But the people of the North would be faise to their own safety, if, when they see the South antitug to secure control of the Government with andisguised and dangerous designs, they did not unite in a similar manner for the public weal. This is not waring the bloody shirt; it is not exciting any antagonisms; it is simply self-protection and the highest patriotism.—Abany Journal (Rep.).

Judge Thurman is not honest. He has not the courage of his convictions. He keeps one eye

the courage of his convictions. He keeps one eye on the Ohio Democrats and the other on the Presi-dency. He knows much better than he says. We dency. He know much better than he says. We have no quarrel with him on the proposition that the Government ought to formuch the paper currency instead of the National banks. Let that come. All we ask is that the paper currency be made redeemable in coin, and, therefore, as good as coin. That is the real issue, and he does not meet it. On the contrary, he dodges it, and takes refuge in a general expression which means nothing. The question is, shall the dollar for which the manufacturer sells his products, the farmer his crops, the mechanic his labor, mean anything, or shall it be what Old Bid Atlen would call "barren reality,"—Boston Heruld (Ind.).

Will Butter Le taken by the Democrate?

Will Butler be taken by the Democrats? Why not? When has the Democratic party shown any object but that of getting into power by any means that promised even a half-way success? Did they not in Massachusetts, at a critical period of the War, accept Gen. Devens as a candidate in the hope of beating Gov. Andrew? Ann in 1876 did they not allow Triden to dictate the nomination of Charles Francis Adams, who was distasteful to more of them than Buttler is to-Cay? Did they not once, in a large and vastly more important contest, take up one of their most malignant enemies as a condition for frequency. Let tien, Butter to the contest of the c test, take up one of their most manignant elemines as a candinate for Fresident? Let tien. Butter give the Democrats of Massachusetts a reasonable assurance of success, and of a fair distribution of the fruits of success, and they will accept him as their candidate with scarcely a wry face.—New York Times (Rep.).

Senator Thurman's own case is an instance

of how perilous it is to lodge the regulation of the finances with the Legislature. With a clear per-ception of the evils of irredeemable paper money, with far clearer comprehension than most of his fellow-legislators of the immense abuses to which fellow-legislators of the immense abuses to which such a money gives rise, he has gradually been driven to an equivoral position on the question, has gradually surrendered himself to the dictates of the wildest, most ignorant, and most debauched elements of his party. If, with his superior intelligence and capacity, he could not stand arm against the error's and illusions of partisan innance, what could be expected or feebler men? There is something very pritable in his present position, but there is a grave warning in it as well. A man with the capabilities of a statesman groping in the olino paths of the demagogue, because it is only in those that he can hope to had favor with his party, gives ample evicence of the risk the country runs in pating its currency in the hands of its politicians.—

New York Tanes (Rev.).

It is armasing to see the Western candi-

It is amusing to see the Western candidates for the Presidency cutting under each other in their bids for favor and for the support of the new element in politics. Hendricks, who stood flat-footed on the St. Louis pintform, shaped by the hands of Mr. Tilden's friends, has now taken the hands of Mr. Tilden's friends, has now taken refuge behind Dan Voorhees, and, instead of speaking for himself, it is the voice of Voorhees that issuer from his lips. Thurman was able to go much better than Hendreks, having the advantage of his speech to guide the bidding. Since joining the Greenback Wing of the Democracy, Thurman has gained ground in the West and South, where Hendricks was previously strong, and, as between the two, he has the lead by a long distance. It seems to be forgotten by the friends and between the two, he has the lend by a long distance. It seems to be forgotten by the friends and backers of these rivals that they are fiething for a personal victory nearly two years before the meeting of the National Convention, and that in 1880 both may be put assic ascandidates from their own section—on account of this very rivalry. In the present state of parties, with new elements crystallizing, distintegration going on rapidly, and no distinctive principles put forth to rally the people to either such the must be more than a orophet who would tell the turn posities may take two years hence.—New York San (Bem.).

Trial of Faction-Fighters at the Limerick

Trial of Faction-Fighters at the Limerick Assizes.

Dublin Econing Mail, July 19.

Pat Torpey and Tom Mulcany were indicted for an alfray at New Palias in November last.

Mr. De Moteyns, Q. C., said this was one of those shameful fights which affected the reputation of the county, and the desire of the Crown in prosecuting was to endeavor to put an end to such disgraceful scenes.

Pat Walsin was examined to support the case of the Crown. The prisoners said they would not go home from the fair until they were revenged on the Murphys, and they "knocked" a lot of people; the first lasted half an hour; there was not much noise; it was all hard work—lroars of laughter!; one of the prisoners, lorpey, worked like a devil, and helped himself to a bit of one of the Murphys' cars. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. O'Brien-Didn't you bite the ear off a man? Witness-Oh, begorra, I couldn't tell. [Laugh-Tom Burke, examined—I was in the pig fair and saw the figure. It was a real good one. [Laughter.] They had sticks and stones and everything that was handy to break a skull.

| Mr. O'Brien—What side did you like? |
| Mr. O'Brien—What side did you like? |
| Witness—Oh, becorra, I like the "Threes" |
| best. [Great laughter.] |
| Mr. O'Brien—And you whacked the Murphys! |
| Witness—I suppose I'chd. [Lond laughter.] |
| Mr. O'Brien—And what did you get for all this kindness!

Mr. O'Brien—And what dad you get for all this kindness!
Witness—Oh, begorra, I got four months.
[Roars of laughter.]
Mr. O'Brien—Are you the "premier" boy in either Old or New Palias!
Witness—Troth, I couldn't tell that. [Great laughter.]

a very decent one. [Laughter.] Plenty of sticks "were up" at it, and they laid into the skulls. [Roars of laughter.]

William Mulcahv. examined for the defense—One of the Murphys bit off Mulcahv's ear during the row. It was not a very good light.

On cross-examination he said—I was in the row myself and got three months in jail for stabbing a soldier.

James Raleigh. examined—Fras in the fight. I saw Murphy eating off Torpey's ear. He has since ran out of the country.

Judge—Why dian't you intefere?

Witness—Oh, my lord, I was in charge of an ass. [Roars of laughter.]

The jury found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of £1 each.

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The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle

Haverly's Theatre. n street, corner of Monroe. Engagen TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 99%.

The life of Senator BLAINE was seriou imperiled on Sunday by a runaway accident out driving with his family. His horses became frightened by a sudden storm, and the carriage wrecked, Mr. Blaine receiving very painful bruises.

Department in the absence of Gen. Key, has been considerably annoyed by the publication of reports connecting him with a evement having for its object the nomination of GRANT and KEY by the Republican party in 1880. He denies most explicitly that he has had any part in such a movement, or that he conferred with Gen. GRANT the subject while in Europe recently Gen. Key seems disposed to treat the matter pleasantly, and is evidently not averse to the nention of his name in so flattering a connection, though having no idea that any-

POTTER, BUTLER & Co. were considerably noralized yesterday over the melancholy ndition of LEETE, the witness who, next to Anderson and Weber, they chiefly counted on to furnish material for campaign docu ments. Now that the poor fellow has gor crazy and is in the custody of the New York ssioners of Charity and Orrections. the Committee will be forced to expunge his extravagant testimony from the record. They did nothing yesterday beyond passing a resolution to certify Senator STANLEY MATTHEWS to the House as guilty of contempt in refusing to obey a subpœna to appear and testify.

It is not probable that the visitation of yellow fever in the South will much affect our trade and commerce in the aggregate, though some departments may suffer. The on trade is feeling it most just now, prices having declined here under the prosof meats. Our supply of sugars and other athern products will be interfered with by the block on transportation up the Mississippi, and some articles shipped by us in return will show a falling off in activity But there is reason to hope that the wors is already over, and that our commercia ns with the South will be resum long before the advent of cold weather.

The Lemont Stone Ring was in sufficient force in the Common Council last evening to carry all their measures by a bare majority. They passed a resolution directing the Mayor ler a suspension of work on the City Hall, well knowing that such a proceeding would render the city liable or heavy dam ages. It is believed that the Mayor will do othing of the sort, but will veto the resolution, thus necessitating a two-thirds vote to render it operative. It is also believed that the Ring cannot possibly command such a vote, as any accessions to their ranks just now would excite a degree of suspicion which no Alderman who has heretofore voted against the Ring would be bold enough to face.

The subjects of Francis Joseph are becoming tired of the war which has been carried into Bosnia, and are not disposed to believe the favorable bulletins issued daily under Government auspices. The Hungarians have taken great offense at the action of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, who is reported to have placed the Magyars in the most exposed position, and ordered them into deadly trenches, while Austrian troops have been held in reserve. The disgust of the Austrians is largely enhanced by the fact that the Porte is more than suspected of playing a double game, and is believed to be using secretly every means at its com-mand to defeat the will of the Great Powers as expressed by the action of the Berlin Con-

BUTLER's recent disavowal of responsibility for Kearner's presence in Boston was not nade public, it will be remembered, until two or three speeches by KEARNEY had exposed him as a blatant, brainless ranter, whose support was more to be dreaded than his opposition by the Gubernatorial aspirant. Nevertheless, BUTLER has not succeeded in convincing anybody of the truth of his disclaimer; on the contrary, it is probable that KEARNEY'S plagiaristic praise has seriously injured the prospects of the plumed knight, and that Burner was very much in earnest in his endeavor to persuade the disgusted workingmen of Massachusetts that he had no hand in the importation of the ex-drayman from the Pacific Slope. BUTLER has discovered that it was a mistake to "pool issues" with KEARNEY

Col. MACKENZIE, it appears, did not succeed in overtaking the cattle-thieves whom he pursued beyond the Rio Grande, but his raid has resulted in obtaining information which will be of the ulmost value of the authorities at Washington. Authorities the trail of the stolen stock had sen obliterated by heavy rains, Macrosche's subordinate officer, Col. Young his fortunate enough to find a Mery Alcaled who know the purfind a Merical Alcalde who know the pur-chase of the animals. These purchasing proved to be officers of the Mexican

such a state of hardly be in order for the Mexican authorities to protest much on the subject of raids by our forces. With this evidence before them, it would not be surprising if our Government should transfer its military patrol to the west bank of the Rio Grande as the only means of stopping the thieving traffic which has continued year after year, and has often, as in the present case, been a source of profit to persons in the military or civil employ of the Mexican Government.

Late dispatches from the fever-infected districts of the South indicate little or no abatement of the dreadful scourge. At New Orleans a truly distressing state of affairs exists. The daily record of new cases and fatalities from the fever shows that the disease is making frightful inroads, apparently defying all attempts to stay its ravages. Appeal for aid coming from this plaguecommunity will not fail to enlist the sympathy of every one. In Grenada there have peen up to the last report seventy-four deaths from fever. The Mayor of the city is one of the latest victims. Almost the entire population remaining in the city is stricken down and the duties of nurses and other attendants were performed mostly by persons sent from other cities. There is very little change to note in Memphis. All new cases are in mediately removed to the district where the lisease first appeared. Many people of all classes have either fled to the camp formed at a short distance from the city or taken up their abode in tents along the lines of rail

The desperate desire of the County Ring o secure the job of furnishing the stone and doing the work on the new City-Hall is shown by the passage vesterday by the County Board of a resolution proposing that the county shall repay the city its outlay in the construction of the foundations on condition that the city suspend all further operations, and release to the county all its rights and interests in the Court-House Square. Reduced to plain English proposition means that the county construct and control the en shall tire building, using the Lemont stone, and employing WALKER, SEXTON, PERIOLAT, and the rest of the County Ring to do the work and share the proceeds with their partners in the Board; in short, to repeat the outrageous corruption and extrave gance that have characterized the progress of the work on the Court-House. This scheme may as well be abandoned forthwith. The section of the Lemont Stone Ring in the Common Council will find it impossible to command the two-thirds vote requisite to carry out the infamous job, and, even if the neasure should be passed over the Mayor's reto, the taxpayers would be heard from in way that the ringsters would be compelled o heed. The city authorities have begun the erection of their part of the building at a cost less than one-half that of the county's portion, and the people want the work to go forward on that basis and no other.

CONFEDERATE "FIAT" SCRIP.

THE TRIBUNE is endeavoring to impress upon all people who are inclined to lend ear

to the sophistry of the Fiat-money school, not merely that it is false in principle, but that the experiment has been tried in a variety of forms and has always failed Yesterday was given an account of the lisastrous experience of France with the ssignats, which were based, not merely upon the fiat of the Government and the intangible "faith and resources" of the nation, but also upon lands of great value Without recounting the French experience, it is sufficient to say that, in spite of the most despotic exercise of the Government's flat, and in spite of the most severe pena laws, extending even to the death sentence and prohibiting the circulation of any money except the fiat assignats, there was always a popular distrust in this sort of currency which led to depreciation, fluctua ion, and finally repudiation. The history of the paper money issued by the Confederate States was very much the same, and it is perhaps even more useful in the way of Illustration because the Confederate currency more nearly approached the "absolute" of flat condition demanded by the Nationals This currency was only redeemable six nonths after the independence of the Con federacy should be recognized by the United States Government. Practically, then, it was never redeemable at any time during the existence of the Confederacy, and its circulation and value had nothing to rest upon but the flat of the Confederate Government. It was the only circulating medium as there was neither gold, nor silver, nor foreign money of any kind in sufficient quantity to be used for general purposes of exchange. There was a disposition and an effort to issue enough of this scrip to satisfy "the demands of trade," so that its condition was not injured by a refusal to comply with such demands. In all respects, therefore, the Confederate scrip corresponded as nearly to the proposed flat scrip as any currency that was ever devised. Now as to its history It will be found in the following table, which has been prepared by THOMAS P. MILLER & Co., bankers in Mobile, who were engaged in the banking business in that city during the entire War, and who have made up the record from actual transactions and quotations as their own. The table shows th

till the close of the War : 1, 800 1, 800 1, 800 2, 900 2, 900 2, 900 2, 900 2, 900 1, 900 1, 800 1, 800 1, 700 1, 700 1, 700 1, 700 1, 700 1, 700 1, 800 2, 900 2, 250 250 275 275 300 200 300 300 300 300

amount of Confederate scrip which was re

quired to buy \$100 in gold on the 1st, 10th

and 20th of every month from Jan. 1, 1862

This statement of the actual money valu of the Confederate scrip is, of course, indie ative of the general purchasing power thereof. That is to say, when it required

in gold, a pair of boots cost \$300 instead of \$10, a suit of clothes \$900 instead of \$30, a pound of tea \$15 instead of half a dollar, and so on. The real value of the currency i. e., its purchasing power, was constantly affected by events of the War, elections rumors, and every conceivable influence that could disturb confidence. Thus, in 1863, it fluctuated from 310 to 1,750, backwards and forwards, and in 1864 from 1,700 to 3,200. During all this time the flat of the Govern ment prevailed, and the "faith and re sources" of the nation were at the back of this currency. Of course the Rebellion was crushed, the Confederacy collapsed, and there was an end of that particular kind of flat scrip. But before the collapse, the Confederate currency had all the attributes of the flat currency which the Nationals desire to foist upon the American people. It was full legal-tender; it occupied precisely the same position as if it had been merely stamped, "This is a dollar"; the contingent edemption was so remote that it could at no time during the War have exerted much influence: it was the only currency the people had or could obtain. If the flat failed in that case, during a period when it was suoreme and among a people who never ques ioned it, what hope is there that it would be ccessful now? If it be said that the current value of the Confederate scrip was influenced by political events and the varying fortunes of war, the reply is that any flat urrency will be similarly affected by political movements, foreign complications, com mercial depression, speculative tendencies, etc., etc. A flat currency must always be subject to the same influences as politics, which is its only foundation; it must always be speculative in character; and it always nvolves the risk of total loss on the part of any one who accepts it in exchange for a thing of real value.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY. Some time during the last session of Conress, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, introduced a bill o retire the circulating notes of the National Banks and for other purposes. This bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and was amended and reported. On the 19th of June, Mr. Ewing moved that the rules be suspended and that this bill b passed, but the motion was rejected, -year 110, nays 114. As a matter of current political history this bill and this vote have more than ordinary interest. We invite a careful reading of its provisions. The first section read as follows:

section read as follows:

That as soon as may be practicable after the pasage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared an issue of Treasury notes equal in amount to the circulation of the National Banking Associations on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1878, being the sum of \$322, 079, \$10, which shall be used in the redemption and retirement, in the way hereinafter provided, of the circulating notes of the National Banks; which Treasury notes shall be in the following form: "Wasunsfoon, D. C.—The United States of America are indebted to the bearer in the sum of —— dollars"; and shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or their signatures be thereto engraved; and shall contain such devices and superscriptions as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct; and the denominations of such notes and the general similitude thereof shall conform, as nearly as may be, to those of the United States notes commonly known as legal-tender notes. They shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for customs duties as hereinafter provided, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except for obligations made payable in coin by existing laws, and shall be received by the Secretary of the Treasury at par for the 4 per cent bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870.

This section, it will be seen, authorized That as soon as may be practicable after the pas-

This section, it will be seen, authorized the issue of a sum of non-legal-tender Treasury notes equal to the sum of all the outstanding National Bank notes. Mr. Ewing and all the other Democratic Greenback men. when brought face to face with the Constitution and the law, were forced to recognize that Congress had no legal power to authorthe issue of legal-tender notes in excerof the limit of \$400,000,000. Thus forced to recognize this total absence of power, they proposed the next best thing, and that was the issue of non-legal-tender notes, the legal power to issue which is hardly questioned. Other sections of the bill, after providing for details as to the engraving, etc., of the notes, directs the Secretary, as the bank notes are surrendered, to apply the new Treasury notes to the purchase of the 5 per cent bonds, or to purchase gold and silver coin to redeem such bonds. Any bank so desiring may receive Treasury notes in exchange for its 6 per cent bonds at the full market value of such bonds. The bill as a substitute for the non-legal-tender character of the new issue of Treasury notes provided that they should be redeemable at par in legal-tender notes at the office of any Treas rer of the United States.

For this bill nearly every Democrat in the House, except those who dodged, voted, and the significance of the bill and of the vote

may be thus stated:

1. That it is an unanimous confession by the Democrats in Congress that there is no constitutional power to issue any legaltender paper money in excess of that authorized in time of war for war purposes and under the overwhelming necessities of the national defense. This confession and frank acknowledgment of the want of power to ssue legal-tender promissory notes of necessity includes the concession that the power to issue flat-money is wholly inadmissible

2. It was a concession and an admission that, to retire the circulating notes of the National Banks and supply their place with Treasury notes of equal value with the reenbacks, it is not necessary that the new ssue shall be legal-tenders. The bank notes are not legal-tender, but, being redeemable in legal-tender, circulate at the same genera

3. That if the fiat-money people, or those who want more greenbacks issued, expect or believe that the Democratic Congress will ever authorize the issue of any paper money of a legal-tender character in any form, they are doomed to disappointment. This is foreshadowed in the Ohio Democratic platform, in Ewino's latest speeches, and in THURMAN's speech, where the purpose of amending the Constitution to enable legaltender paper to be issued is foreshadowed. Every man knows that no amendment of the Constitution to make paper money a legaltender can be adopted within less than five years, if ever. The Democratic party, therefore, is practicing a fraud upon the credulon Nationalists and flat-money people by pre-tending to favor legislation for an immediate new issue of paper legal-tenders, when that party knows full well that no such legislation is possible without an amondment of the Constitution.

We believe Mr. MANTON MARBLE, notwithstanding he belongs to the New York Democracy, which is responsible for the Tainmany system, has always set up to be a purist in politics. If we had thought of earching anywhere in the Democratic party for a "high-toned" politician, we would ave selected Mr. MANTON MARBLE as the Democratic ideal of that kind of person. If Mr. Marble falls short of the exalted stand-\$3.000 in Confederate scrip to secure \$100 | and by which he is judged, it is through

no lack of pretension on his part. In his him, it is from the United States that the recent high-flown apology for Mr. Tripen's imbecile course during the controversy over the Electoral vote of 1876, Mr. MARBLE took occasion to evolve many elaborate and nicely-rounded phrases about the enormity of the fraud that had been committee by the Republicans, and the conclusion which he was willing should be drawn from his vigorous protests was that he himself was of an immac virtue not even to be tarnished by suspicion We remember remarking at the tim this assumption of virtue could not well be reconciled with a statement made by Gen. LEW WALLACE before the POTTER Committee, to the effect that one of the Florida adven turers had said that MANTON MARBLE had approached nim with the purpose of assur-ing him that he should be taken care of if he would take care of the Democratic cause (TILDEN'S) in that State. But now it seems that Mr. MARBLE was still deeper in political intrigue at that time, notwithstand recent denunciation of that kind of business. The dispatches, partly in cipher, which have been unearthed by New York Tribune, indicate, as far as they can be understood, that it was the eminently virtuous Mr. MARBLE who originated the idea of "gobbling" a vote for TILDEN in Oregon which did not belong to him. We shall have to await from Mr. MARBLE a satisfactory key to the geographical ar he is personally responsible for the effort to buy a vote for Trapen: but the new dis covery may lead to the full and true story of his unparalleled effort at bribery and corruption. The present indication is that Mr. FILDEN and those most intimately associated with him (of whom Mr. MARBLE is one) were informed of the nature of these proceedings, if they did not actually instigate and conduct them. And this is a pretty rowd to cry Fraud!

THE BANK OF VENICE.

Hoorsston, Iii. Aug. 17.—The article on "Money" in the American Encyclopedia makes the statement that the deposits of the Bank of Venice were at a premium over coin, and I think it states that they were not redeemable. Our fiat-money men make what they think a strong point of this. Can you explain, without taking too much of your space, what is meant by "deposits," as here used; why they were at a premium, and why the deposits were not redeemable?

This story of the certificates of deposit in he Bank of Venice, or credits of that bank having a premium for centuries all over Europe over gold, is an old acquaintance, and has been used vigorously for many years by the advocates of fiat money. The general ssertion is that the notes or certificates of leposits of the Bank of Venice were a paper urrency, irredeemable, and that always commanded a premium ove coin, and that this superior value of an irredeemable bank paper was maintained for centuries. The credits of the bank were redeemable on demand This story has been told over and over so often that the Greenback orators have perhaps come to believe it, even supposing they ever knew any better, or that they ever taken the trouble to investigate it. THE TRIBUNE has given the true version of the matter repeatedly in the editorial columns. Some years ago Mr. Burchard, of this State in a speech in Congress, put the history of the Bank of Venice, bearing on this point, in the form of an historical narrative, fortified by the citations of authority, and this narraive, which is very clear, we have published n THE TRIBUNE more than once. The facts may be thus summarized : The weight of the silver ducats in Venice

was fixed by law, but the current coin of the day was subjected to all manner of curailment; it was worn, sweated, clipped, and otherwise debased. Transactions were cept in ducats, the bank keeping its ac ounts in ducats of the standard weight. It acceived the depreciated coin on deposit, not by count, but by weight, but receipted for t in standard ducats. As the current coin was at an average of 20 per cent less in value than the same number of standard ducats the deposit of 120 ducats of the current coin would be credited by the bank to the depositor as 100 ducats standard coin; o a bank credit for 100 ducats was therefore worth 120 silver ducate such as were in general circulation. The bank received coin by weight, giving credit for the deposit in standard ducats: and the draft on the bank, or credit issued by the bank, was worth always the difference beween ducats of full legal weight and the lucats of light weight, added to the number of ducats named in the paper. That is the story, and the whole story, of the credits of the Bank of Venice being always worth more than coin. Once explained and understood whatever may have seemed marvelous in the history of the Bahk of Venice credits becomes quite commonplace and very familiar to all persons who during the last fifteen years have had to purchase coin with greenbacks. A few years ago \$115 in greenbacks being deposited in a bank, the depositor received a draft for \$100 payable in gold. The bank draft was thereupon at a premium of 15 per cent over the \$100 legal-tender greenback, stamped with the seal of the United States and declared to be "one hundred dollars," and, in the language of the current plat forms, "secured by the faith and resource of the nation." That story of the wonder ful credit of the irredeemable paper of the Bank of Venice has been told on every flatmoney stump in the West, and yet, when told honestly, how tame and matter-of-fact

are the facts! FLORENCE IN A NEW ROLE.

WILLIAM J. FLORENCE, actor, is entitled to the commiseration of the world. During his long connection with the stage as a come dian he has contributed largely from his store of humor and mimicry to make people laugh, and consequently to grow better, for no man is a scoundrel who is a good hearty laugher. It is only your men who never laugh, or who grin and show their teeth, or who chuckle, that do the killing and stealing, and fill the penitentiaries. L'homme qui rit is always a good fellow, and the loude he laughs the better and truer he is. Fey men have drawn so many nails out of on coffins as FLORENCE, and for this reason the sympathy of people should go out to him with universal cordiality and without stint in the great misfortune which has overtaken him, and which may possibly interfere with the pursuit of his profession, in which he has thus far occupied such an honorable position. It adds to the gravity of this calamity that Mr. FLOBENCE has brought it upon himself, not from any personal or selfish motive, but from the purest desire to benefit his fellow-man. He has carefully calculated the chances and thrown himself into the imminent deadly breach from which he may never emerge Even if he survives the ordeal, it will hardly be possible that he will be the same Flor-ENCE, and it may be a long time before he will be recognized even by his best friends. While all the world should sympathize with

try, and as its only representative, that he has undertaken a task, the reality of which is almost equivalent to that which pictuitself to Mynheer Van Duncz when sighed because the Dutchman's trough w not as deep as the rolling Zuyder Zee.
Without keeping the reader longer in cense, we may state that Mr. FLORENCE has been nominated "Juror for the United States in Class 75, champagne wine and all fermented liquors," at the Paris Exposition.

In his capacity as juror, Mr. FLORENCE will have to adjudicate upon 10,000 bottles. As he has but forty days in which to accomplish his task, it will be seen, in the language of the Hon. Bardwell Slote, member from the Cohosh District, that he must go through them P. D. Q. A small sum in division proves that, allowing him twelve hours for have to pass upon 250 bottles per fraction over twenty bottles per hour, or about a bottle every three minutes. At first thought it would seem to be a monotonous task, but in reality it will be varied. is no end to brands of champagnes. tematizing his work, he will probab first take up the white champagnes, both still and sparkling, from vintages of Rheims, Epernay, Sillery, Ay, Mareuil, Hautvilliers, Dizy, and Pierry. A little unsteady in head but resolute in spirit, he will next assail the red cham-

pagnes of Verzy, Verzenay, Mailly, St.

Basle, Thierry, and Bouzy, with results that

the last-named variety graphically typifies. Shaky as to his legs but still confident of

nimself, we see him resolutely wrestling with the numerous close imitations that the German purveyors make out of the light wines of the Rhine, Main, Neckar, Meissner, and Naumburg. By this time the Member from Cohosh, chanting the "Mar-seillaise" and shouting the "Watch on the Rhine," winds his serpentine way into the American department. What a relief it would be if he could call for "C. M"; but no, he must stick to the champagne. see the wretched man, dim of vision but still resolute in soul, uncertain of leg and hand but undaunted in purpose, broken of speech but unbroken in grit, sitting under the folds of the Star-Spangled Banner in stern judgment upon IKE Cook's Imperial and Pleasant Valley. Great changes have come over him since he cracked the first bottle of Veuve Cliequot on the first day. He was then as blithe, cheer ful, sprightly, and effervescent as the widow's wine itself which leaped from its long imprisonment and foamed over the neck in a snowy flood as he drew the cork. Now he is dejected, decollete, misauthropical, and tired. He takes the bottles mechanically as they are handed to him, one after the other, wondering in a dazed sort of way f he will ever get to the end of them, but still as unflinchingly sticking to his post as did Casabianca to the burning deck. He finishes the American wines, which well nigh finish him, but his task is not yet over. Like the Pen, one more test remains for him. He is a juror not only of champagne wines but of ermented liquors," and he has yet to go the freary rounds of ale, porter, beer, and other liquors. It would be painful to follow him, but we can anticipate the result. He will come out of the Paris Exhibition as Herne came out of the cellar after wrestling with the great Heidelberg tun and the Fwelve Apostles and find all the world drunk, the sun intoxicated, and the sky full of tipsyfied angels. The Sons of Temperance will mourn and the Daughters of Rebekah will weep over the sad plight, but the Amercan public will look for his verdict with pro-

There is a striking similarity in many respect Porren Investigating Committee that must strike the public mind as at once real and funny For example, both of them are very ridiculou mmoral, scandalous, and disreputable affairs; both involved the reputation of celebrated and distinguished persons; both of them made an mense sensation; both of them engaged the efforts of the ablest and most prominent lawyers; both developed extraordinary witnesses; both added some felicitous and most popular phrases to our vocabulary; and both are likely to end in smoke and a bad stench. Thus, the greatest preacher that America has ever proneed was made the defendant in the first case, and KUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President of the United States, is the real defendant in the other.-the former the victim ot a "Great Scandal," as is alleged, and the latter the sum and substance of a "Great Fraud," as is continually charged. In the BEECHER case we have "the great transgression," "nest-hiding," "all that the term implies," son the ragged edge," "step down and "cave of gloom," "a section of the Day of Judgment," "other hearts that will ache 'paroxysmal kiss," and many other quaint and ignificant expressions that have been woven ermanently into our language. There is not developed by the POTTER trial that there was in he Brooklyn case, for the reason, most likely, that the former was of a religious and social nature, and the other is merely a political investigation, and confined more especially to the emblance of a strict judicial proceeding. FRANK MOULTON acted as the Friend in the church imbroglio, and HEWITT eems to have stood in the same relation to TILDEN, so WATTERSON says, and was false to ooth parties while pretending to be acting in the interest of each,—unless Manton Marble develops into a "friend" and pushes Hewitt into the background. The BEECHER business did not develop any extraordinary liar like An-DERSON, although from the number of confessions and statements that were made pro and on, it left the impression on the public that the whole crowd of them, BEECHER included, were "lying like the devil." BESSIE TURNER and Mrs. JENES might be made to tand in juxtaposition on the stage, and th minor posturing of some of the other actors in he dramas is ludicrous in the extreme. From these hints the reader can push the parallel as

The Widow Or Ivert who has become what conspicuous in the courts and in the news papers for having sued that pure old statesman, ex-Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for breach of promise, seems to be a little out of her head. She has just written a curious and inconcrent letter to the District Commissioners of Washington claiming their protes tion from conspiracies that are on foot to injure her,—as it the Commissioners were organized on purpose to protect silly and officious women CAMERON brought me here, and now I am far from friends, who have been lost by my coming here with Mr. CAMERON. I wish to make this ma nome, and can make my living here if not disturbed. Let this be strictly private." Possibly because the epistle was marked "strictly private," the Commissioners felt justified in laying it before the public.

Thoughtful people in this country begin to eriously doubt whether universal suffrage will prove as great a blessing and as much of an aid n perpetuating free institutions as the founders of our Government at one time fondly anticipated. In the hands of an ignorant, brutal

shadowing evils will constantly neutrof the good that might otherwise pliabed. John Million (was it?) ma free to combat it, for the homely old tells us that "A lie will travel a mile Truth can pull on his boots to follow," and we all know what a dusty chase it is to overtake and utterly squelch and set at rest a full-grown, vigorous falsehood. A distinguished Judge in one of the Eastern cities gives it as his opinion that much of the crime that is committed there by young people is incited primarily by reading the sensational and nighly-colored stories in the chesp weekly papers that the great cities are constantly producing. They inculcate the most seductive and insidious ideas of life, and till the plastic minds of the young with the glamour that story-writers often create about the careers of pirates and robbers, and thus is the advice of parents and teachers counteracted and destroy-ed. In the City of New York alone there are twenty-five of these flashy publications, said to have a circulation of over 400,000 copies, and when the dime novels, comic-song books, and obscene books and pictures are added, the inmence of this aggregation of evil is simply

GRANT for a third term, and yet he thinks it will depend on the action of the Southern peo ple whether GRANT is nominated or not. He says the North will be solid on the question: "Shall the Southern white man be permitted to cast two ballots to the Northern white man have thirty representatives in the Electoral Col-lege and National College based on the freed-men, and yet be permitted to disfranchise the freedmen?" In a letter from Alabama, printed in The Tribune yesterday morning, the ways and means were detailed at some length and specifically by which the buildozing is now carried on in that State. It is quite likely that Gen. BEATTY is right—that if the Southern Democracy continue their intimidation as they have commenced, it will arouse the people of the North to that pitch of excitement that will call for the stero, brave tional amendments that were passed at the close of the War, and as the fruit of that tremendous struggle, were not adopted for fun but to be practically enforced in every State of voluntarily, then we are in favor of

Fiat-Money men, or by wintever other name they choose to be called, have taken time by the forelock this year, and have all their Congressional candidates already in the field, except in the Fourth (Milwaukec) District. They see determined to paddle their own canoe, and to seek no alliance with either of the other parties, and, indeed, after the bold and manly fight which the Republicans made against their heresies last fail, and which will be repeated again the coming autumn in the canvass Congressmen, the only hope of a coalition was with the variable and shifting Democracy. But the Democrats do not propose to let the tail wag the dog any longer. They have offered every reasonable concession to the "Nationals," and propose much more than was reasonable consistent with their past reco on the currency question, with the success might be achieved at the polls. But the Greenbackers have disdained to enter into any alliance with them, except to receive their sur port, and that is their attitude to-day. They have gone ahead and nominated their own ca didates for Congress without even asking the Democrats to join in and help them, and th consequence is that the Democrats of Wisconsh propose to fight it out on their own line, mak their own nominations, and not "adopt" any more Nationals as their candidates.

There are several persons in Boston when cross-examined by BEN BUTLER:

The alleged facts, as attested by Dr. Ina Dav PORT, of No. 7 Montgomery place, Boston, are

Now if BEN BUTLER wants to find the SHER MAN letter, or even that "missing link," let him summon Dr. IRA DAVENPORT, who would simply "desire" for the thing and it would

mining stocks in the West at the present time and the San Francisco Chronic's declares tha the inflation has had no parallel for months. I

The truth is we are really ignorant of the exter The truth is we are really ignorant of the ext and value of our gold fields. Silver mining for last fitteen years, with the stock gameting conquent thereto, has so absorbed the public attent that our gold resources have virtually resied in eclipse. The time, however, is not distant willer unling will occupy, as it should, a secon ary place among mining enterprises. The certates and profits of gold production will soon it capital and skill to this branch almost exclusive

It then adds:
The evidences are accumulating that we are a The evidences are accumulating that we are an proaching a new era in mining, or that we are abor to re-enfer upon the old era of 1849, and the laish years succeeding. In all probability our gol productions are soon to far exceed those of an other periods of our history. Old mining localitie in every county of the State are seized with a spir of revival, and mines which have lain unworke for years are being started anew with the most flat tering prospects.

The ambition of our National friends to "bit off more than they can chew," or, in other words, "contract for more than they can delous ways. A notable instance occurred last week in the Thirteenth Legislative District.

"The of the

enormous.

manifestly expect to be called to testify before the Porter Investigating Committee, and are getting ready for that service. The Boston Banner tells this remarkable story, which ex eeds the stories of Anderson and WEBE

The alleged facts, as attested by Dr. Ina Daven Pout. of No. 7 Montromery place, Bostom, are follows: At a recent meeting held at No. 83 Washington street, in that city, some very remarks be answers were vouchsafed to inexpressed wishe or desires. Most of the persons present, it is stated, were church members, and two of them were clergymen. The meeting was opened with prayer, and one of Watts' hymns was sung. The tee company put on their wishing closs. One of the clergymen wished that his angel daughter, when had died some years before, would bring to his from the Summer-land a particular flower, owhich while on earth she had been extremely fond Almost immediately that flower was placed in hand. Dr. Davenroper says that he silently wishe for a white dove, and he presently found neathing between his hands a beautiful white fan-tailed pigeon.

GARIBALDI occasionally has a very happy way of summing up things in an epigram. In a re-cent letter to the Capitals, published at Rome, while he deprecates any immediate action in pehalf of Italia Irredenta against Austria, confidently looks forward to the time when "ar avalanche of people, army, and Governmen will fulfiil the sacred mission." In this con nection he says: "The present Government ought not to declare war against Austria, and with the breath of fictitious peace now plowing over Europe, such a war-note would be disap proved." As Austria is already at war with th osnian Sclaves, and Greece and Mo Bosnian Sclaves, and Greece and Montenegre are both threatening to rise against Turke again, and Russia and England are growling over new phases of the Eastern question, the treaty of Berlin is not inaptly termed by GAR BALDI "a breath of fictitious peace."

JOHN A. LEETE, one of the latest witner before the POTTER Investigation Committee has shown such evidences of insanity while the Astor House, New York, that he has be confined in the police station. It is not like that it is a case of quickened conscience, because he comes from a State where they are not in the habit of mixing their consciences with their politics. Anderson still retains his menta faculties unimpaired.

where a Convention of Greenback-Nationactually put a full ticket in the field. A m

and declared that "they had not only nated a full ticket, but that they would tainly elect it. It is the possible that the voting population of the Thirteenth District his gone crazy—like Sam Carx, Tom Ewing, an Allen G. Thurman. The district is composed. of the Countles of DeKalb, Kendall, and Ge dy, and in 1876 voted as follows: TILDEN, 3,079; HAYES, 7,544. F minority of 3.989 tricts where such

change with plea cratic press for years, until everybody was sick politely to the front and says: "While differing from the financial views of Judge THURMAN we commend most heartly his felicitous and pertinent remarks on the "Great Wrong."
"Great Wrong" is good. Anything for a change, and we hope Mr. Dana, of the New York Sus.

As to MATT CARPENTER being a can again for the Senate in Wisconsin, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press remarks: "The only serious talk of his Senatorial candidacy relates to a coalition of his senatorial canadaty relates to a common between the Democrats, Greenbackers, and Carpenter Republicans suggested by the Mil-waukee News. But the people of the State de not rise with a very striking unanimity of en-

Senator BLAINE having promised to make some speeches in Iowa the coming tall, the Fond du Lac Commonwealth "can see no neces-sity for this, as Iowa is sure to sive Republican sity for this, as flows is such to the phonon majorities in all but one or wodistricts whether they have any speeches or not, while Ohio and Wisconsin have need of his services, and his well-known ability might insure another Repub-

The workingmen of Indianapolis showed emient good sense in keeping away from the meeting of that pompons, indated fraud. Kearney, on Sunday. The meeting was a fizzle, in which it corresponded perfectly with the sand-lot orator's effort. When he comes to

The St. Paul Daily Globe savs: The Chicago Inter-Ocean alludes to a reset family fend in South Carolina as a result of "local self-government" in that State. We make vite equal propriety speak of Tarpax's and Covart's detailcations as outcroppings of Snax's reballon in Massachusetts. For downright idiocy, the Inter-Ocean can claim the highest premium. In rest thore is none to dispute.

Commissioner LEDuc is advocating the n cture of sugar from Indian corn. This leeks like a deliberate attempt to divert corn from its proper use and run up whisky to appalling figures. Kearney should call this man "a lecherous reptile of hell" immediately.

An Eastern paper declares that Thomas A. Notwithstanding this malicious and un sertion, we are convinced that Mr. HEN ne would knowingly tell the truth.

The cable announces that the English F cals of Southwark talk of no MILL, for Parliament; and SUSAN B. ANTHONY enthusiastically exclaims that she feels an ann-

The Administration is undoubtedly rest The Administration is undoubted by the for the present ravages of yellow fever in the South, and the Irreconcliables will consequently for revolutions. quently have the best of grounds for revol ary measures next winter.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican is quitedis-custed when it sees "the humiliating speciale of a San Francisco hoodlum filling the eve and ear of the Commonwealth of WEBSTER and SUMNER." It is, indeed.

Meteorologists should carefully cons uestion whether we might not have esc the unusually warm weather of this su if Mr. BEECHER had let the bottom of mil

THURMAN what he intends to do with the inflation speeches that stand under his name in the Congressional Globe and Record.

Some of the people of Ohio are asking Mr.

10 cents apiece, and there seems to be no good reason why doctors' fees should not come down in a corresponding ratio. A rare sight for gods and men is Bun Burner's daring equestrian act of riding into the Massa-chusetts' Governorship upon the back of DERRI

DANIEL PRATT, "the great American travhe can take the Massachusetts jail which he is a glong with bloom

The New York World says that Mr. TALMAGE has returned from his vacation "chock-tall of raipbows." Is this an indication of dry weather

Come, now, Mr. THURMAN, OWN UD. Haven's you changed your views just a little on the cur-rency question to make them conform to the "Onio Idee"?

Inscription on the Presidential chair: Preented to RUTHERFORD B. HAYES with the k

Mr. TILDEN's kind-hearted refusal to be President fills the country with such deep gratitude that it can almost forgive him his unpaid in-

The expenses of the Porren Committee thus far figure up \$30,000; and it has proved to a grateful country that Jim Anderson has red

It is not certain that Gov. BISHOP aspi second term, but he could doubtless carry Ohio if his published list of creditors should vote for

Austria's attempt to occupy Bosnia has been so vigorously repulsed that she is pretty nearly convinced that it was already occupied.

The Young Britons at Ottawa, the other day, fought as well as if they had been graduates an American Theological Seminary.

party, that party should at once take an ac of stock, to see what is missing. Silent Samual might have called Mr. Harris

A Talk with

THE C

Taking up the

was again with a same story terday the went with a will foot his cold to same of the raile of the raile of the raile of the raile of the depot, facing the depot, facing the street upon which his way home he at Mr. Maxon at his gesting his basis nd talked a little the boy started fo

distance on the of he discovered that toes, and sent accompanying him by the depot, where for the boy to get be once more started in the white house corner, the lady to the gate at conversation with spotatoes. They gear some stacks a from across the field clark's place. It dimit through a bream on chanced at the dimit through a bream that the strang with rather broad, dressed in a dark black slouch hat, we yes. He hung his without looking uphis face, only a white he had been the sand chin, boy or young the road from the could not disting the road from the could not disting the road from the could not disting the road from the subject of the sand chin, how or young the road from the could not disting the road from the could not disting the subject of the sand chin, how or young the road from the sand the partially the suspicious-lo thought he would be had been robbe

THE RESIDER
Was next visited, as
his widow. Her sis
that it had been poody should see or
of perseverance the
to her presence, acc
Clark's face exhiand it was evident a

and it was evident to She spoke in the that have character commencement of with her, and manigur at the rationestions put cause and slandered papers had: for this willing to tell all rence, with a view of reporter asked her lend, and she repidifferent parties. Mr. Bichmond, who

"Yes, I heard his for rent to Mrs. Ba day, the day he wanted to the city. He \$100 owing to h and he hoped he wo of it, as he needed two loads of hay Darland and his lit After disposing of to drive his team h cars. When he go collected his mone

from?"
Mrs. Clark prod
porter took down
were F. E. Spoone
Felix Long, corn
streets. She also
had just received y
Hinkley, corner
streets, requestin

Himkley, corner streets, requesting load of hay right on the 13th.

"How is it you sooner!" asked th

"We have but !

"and we have not Office for some tin

"Did your husb street!"

"He did, consid "What were M was he a careful in She replied that business habits, at assertion. "How did be ca

"Generally loos lieve."
"Heel he a pock "Yes, he had at to earry his mones "Was that pock "I think it was, "How did he ke actions—of mone actions—of mones acti actions—of mor

in which he kept "Where is that "I have not se tried to find it. to in it, but I could "If you could whether there wa day, could you n "Why, yes; h was paid. That way of business "Did ne ever e "No, I don't thin is vest poe

"Did he ever c" No, I don't to the has won'd be not be "No," he use pocket."
"What kind book ?"
"It had paper and it opened at "Have you se clothing for the b "Yes; or other coat that he wore 8he produced i which looked like "What vest did "I don't know he had on the big "You found so west pocket. did "My brother-in vest pocket hangi turned over to me "How much wa" I don't know; "You don't know; "You don't know; "You don't know; "You don't know on his person when be that you lent him Monday "I do not; he never to one."
"He asked you for that lo-day?"
"Yes, we had a little

"He asked you for that to-day?"
"Yes, we had a little always bought furniture house and the family with he got the benefit of it a have sixty stress of land from which I get rent. That money over to him, by

ne time, unless jail which he is

tial chair: Pred, SAMUEL J.

ast hight?"
"No. I don't."
"Do you know what he did with that \$100 that you lent him Monday?"
"I do not; he never told me. I asked him the asked you for that money a week ago

Obtained. A Talk with the Wife of the Dead Man.

though I wanted to use it myselt. I had about \$100, and I wanted to pay it toward an instrument, but he felt hard because I would not give it to him when he asked for it, and finally I gave it to him. And right here I would lik to CORRECT SOME STATEMENTS which have been made in some of the papers. They said my husband and myself had had a number of quarrels upon various subjects. This was not so. We never had any dispute about anything except money matters, My father was perfectly willing that Alvaro should have the use of my money which he had given me, but when he went and got my property deeded in his own name it made him mad. He said I was not strong, and probably would not live but a few years, and he did not want Mr. Clark to marry a second wife and have her cheat my children out of what belonged to them. That was all."

Mrs. Clark's sister affirmad that this was the true state of affairs.

"Did Mr. Clark ever have any trouble with Mr. Love?"

"Yes, a little, about a cow-yard, and about some land which he rented; but nothing very serious."

"You had a man once by the name of Ernst;

erious."

"You had a man once by the name of Ernst;
what kind of a fellow was he?"

"He was a pretty good-natured man,—a German."
"Did he ever have any trouble with your hus-

"No; not that I know of."
"Did he ever strike him?" "No."
"Your husband sold a horse, did he not, a

short time ago?"
"Yes."
"When was this?"
"I think it was last Monday."

"When was this?"
"I taink it was last Monday."
From another source the reporter learned that the horse had been sold to a Mr. Durland, a brother of the man employed by Mr. Clark, living about two and one-half miles southwest of La Grange, and that he neither received any money nor took a note for it.

Mrs. Clark showed the reporter her room, in which the Zimmerman girl said she had been locked up with Joe St. Peter. She said she always used it as a sort of sitting-room, and all the members of the family went in and out freely. In it were her sewing-machine, an accordion, a work-table, chairs, etc. She and her sister from Naperville both said that ladies who came to call and were intimate, nearly always came in and went up-stairs to her room to sit and talk. She said it was false that she had ever been locked in the room with Joe. There was a peculiarity in the lock, which, when the door was closed, appeared at times to be locked when it was not. Her husband had three or four times come to the door and tried it, and had shonted to her to unlock it, when it was not locked at all. Her sister stated that she had witnessed this same occurrence one Sunday afternoon. The little boy who had reported to the servant that the door was locked was but 4 years of age. He had doubtless come and tried it, and sa it did not readily vield, had said it was fastened.

After leaving Mrs. Clark the reporter wended his way on foot over a mud road, with the rain descending in torrents, to the farm of THE WIDOW BABCOCK, nearly a mile away, to find out whether that lady had received her rent from Mr. Clark. The journey was anything but a pleasant one. The pedestrain sought shelter in the barn of a hermitage occupied by an old German, and was bitten by a huge buil-dog.

bedestrain sought shelter in the barn of a hermitage occupied by an old German, and was bitten by a huge buil-dog. The owner of the dog consoled the afflicted one by saying, "Yah, dotsh goot for der loafers," but he afterward compensated for the rudeness of himself and dog by loaning the young man the most astonishing specimen of an umbrella that it has ever been his fortuneto witness. The voyage was made through clover-fields kneedeep and mud ditto, and at last the haven was reached. Mrs. Babcock informed her caller that Mr. Clark owed her rent, which was due on the 15th. He was to have paid it the day after he was shot,—Thursday,—but she had not yet received a cent. This settled the rent matter.

A thousand rumors have been circulated concerning this mysterious murder since its occurrence, and the reporter heard

clark, as nearly as could be judged from their description.

MR. SPOONER,
of the Union Cement Company, was visited last evening at his residence, and inquiry was made as to whether he had seen the man. Mr. Spooner said he recollected seeing Clark at his office one day inst week,—it might have been Wednesday, but he wasn't sure,—and that he wanted money for hay which the Superintendent had bought. No money was paid ato him, and it is still owing,—some trifling amount. These bills, Mr. Spooner explained, are paid generally on the first of the month, and it was not convenient to disturb the rule of the office. Mr. Spooner could not be sure as to whether the man who called was Clark or not, as he did not know him personally, and he had only thought of the circumstance since reading of the murder. The man who came to his place, he said, was a sandy-whiskered man, and was in all likelihood the man Clark.

OTHER EVIDENCE

the murder. The man who came to his place, be said, was a sandy-whiskered man, and was in all likelihood the man Clark.

Was gathered strengthening the theory of robbery, advanced by The TRIBUNE yesterday and binted at the day before, and everything bids fair for the success of the new clew. The murdered man had some money about his person at the time of his death which was not found afterward. He kept an account-book, which he carried with him wherever he went. This has not been seen since his death. He always carried his money in his vest pocket, and he had his vest on when he was shot. He sold a horse a few days before, and he went to the city that day with a view of collecting a considerable sum of money from parties who owed him. He was getting all the money together which he could rake and scrape to pay his rent the next day. He was shot, as all experts agree, as he was about entering his barn, being obliged to step up nearly two feet from the pile of offal to the sill of the door. He turned quickly and ran to the house across the corner, not around upon the walk, striking the latter in the viemity of the pumo. On his way he uttered his "death cry," which is a peculiar cry of a person who has had his system shocked by a sudden ejection of all the air that is in his lungs, and is always the last sound 'ntered by the victim. Men have been known to run a considerable distance after being shot through the heart, and this was no exception. The brain retains its full faculty, even after the lower vital organs have ceased to operate. He paused an instant at the pump to step upon the walk, at which time the first blood spot was founce, and the finished his run to the stairway. All this could be done in two seconds, and without breath.

THERE ARE THREE PARTIES IMPLICATED

THERE ARE THREE PARTIES IMPLICATED in this deed. Two of them are amateur desperadoes, ripe for anything that turns up. They have been known to make proposals to a certain man to put another party "out of the way." They may have been employed by some other person, who may have another object than murder or direct robbery. At all events the parties are near at hand, and will probably be arrested within a few days at farthest. Capt. Turtle has been engaged to "work up" the case, and he has some of his most competent men engaged upon the work. They will certainly succeed, as they always do in such matters.

tainly succeed, as they always do in such matters.

In an article relative to the murder printed in Sunday's paper it was stated that it was alleged that there had been bad feeling between the Methodist and Episcopal ciurches there, and that they had practically taken sides in the investigation, the members of one church seeking to screen and of another to press Mrs. Clark; that the foreman was a Methodist; and that certain lawyers had been hired by the Episcopalians to look after Mrs. Clark's interests. The Tribune is satisfied, from information which it has received, that the above statements were incorrect; that there has not been and is not now any religious war at LaGrange, and that the desire of the citizens, irrespective of creed, is to catch the murderer. The foreman is a member of the Episcopal Church, but not a communicant.

LOGGING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 19.—Superintendent
William Wall returned from Boom Island, having closed the season's labor of raiting logs The entire amount rafted this season reaches 71,000,000 feet, while 3,000,000 feet more are known to be on the way down the river. This will make 12,000,000 feet more than the log crop of 1877.

Stone Question.

Thousand. Walker Makes His Offer --- Some Street

introduce an order providing that, when the Council adjourned, it adjourn until the second

He then moved that the rules be suspended. The motion was lost, yeas 13, pays 12,-twohirds being required, -as follows:

charter had been complied with in the matter of the extension of the railway tracks on West Twelfth street, from Ashland avenue to Ogden avenue, and on Randolph street, from State street to Wabash avenue, over half the proper-

the extension was laid over for a week, and made a special order.
STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

On motion of Ald. Gilbert, the rules wer uspended for the purpose of acting on orders, etc., concerning street improvements.

Ordinances were passed as follows: For paving Monroe street, between Clark and Fitth Egan avenue; paving Canal street, from Madlson to Harrison: patching Archer avenue, from State to Halsted; Sangamon, from Randolph to Milwaukee avenue; repealing the ordinance for the cindering of Elston road; paving Elizabeth street, from Lake to Indiana; Sheldon street, from Madison to Randolph; for the filling of sections of a dozen streets in the West Division; paving Lincoln avenue, from Wells to Centre; Michigan street, from Dearborn to State.

Ald. Ryan presented a petition from property-owners on West Chicago avenue praying that a franchise be granted to the West Divison Railway Company to lay a track on that street.

It was referred to the Law Department with instructions to prepare a proper ordinance.

It was referred to the Law Department with instructions to prepare a proper ordinance.

Lawler and Cullerton opposed it, and it perished, the vote being 16 to 16, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Tuley, Ballard, Mallory, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Waldo, Schweisthal, Wetterer—16.

Nays—Sanders, Tully, Turner, Culierton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNarney, Elszner, Ryan, Niesen, Janssens, McCaffrey, and Jonas—16.

STONE.

jected. It was signed only by Tuley, and Ald. Raw-leigh made the point that it was not the report of a committee.

Ald. Cary, one of the Committee, repudiated it, except as to the result arrived at by the Committee. Some of them didn't feel bound by the reflections upon the parties.

Ald. Tuley thought the report was all right—contained nothing improper. He made a speech in its support.

Ald. Culicaton followed on the same side, in answer to a few remarks by Ald. Cary, who

answer to a few remarks by Ald. Cary, who thought the investigation should have been broader—not confined to the contractors.

The Chair field that the document was not a

anfair.

Ald. Tuley proposed to strike out all that was objectionable, and erased the clause about the contumacy of the contractors, and changed the language so that it read "No information could be gained from the parties summoned." Ald. Cullerton withdrew his appear

be gained from the parties summoned."

Ald. Cullerton withdrew his appeal.

The report being satisfactory to Ald Cary,

ALD. TULEY

proceeded to make another speech, saying, as he started, that all the Aldermen were actuated by an honest desire to serve the public interest. Then he went for the contract' again, alluding to the ignored printed blank, and deploring the fact that there was no power to stop the work or make any changes or alterations. The Council was helpless. What was it to do? Something, surely. The first thing was to go back on the contract entirely. He discussed the question of its legality, reaching the conclusion that it was invalid, and advocated the taking of steps to force the contractors to treat the Council and its committees with proper respect, and to give information as to the data upon-which they based their extortionate claim of \$501,000. The City-Hall, if constructed with the Bedford stone, would be an "absurd monstrosity."

ALD. CULLERTON

talked next, and read as a part of his speech a communication from Walker, in which he said that his quarries at Lemont were the only ones from which the stone for the City-Hall could be obtained, and he proposed to deal directly with the city, offering to do the work for \$491,000.

from which the stone for the City-Hall could be obtained, and he proposed to deal directly with the city, offering to do the work for \$491,000, or, including granite, \$731,000. Ald. Cullerton thought, under these circumstances, the Mayor ought to be instructed to stop the work at once. The previous question was ordered and the report concurred in, only Tully, Turner, Lawler, and McNurney voting in the negative.

A motion to adjourn until the second Monday in September was lost, as was one to adjourn.

STOP THE WORK.

Ald. Smyth moved that the rules be suspended in order to act on the following resolution. tion.

Resolved, That the Mayor, as the executive of the Department of Public Works, be and he is hereby instructed to order that all work on the proposed City-Hall be discontinued forthwith, until otherwise directed by the City Council.

then came up in the shape of a resolution of-fered by Ald. Cullerton in regard to the price of gas, the figures being left blank.

After an attempt to fix the price, a motion was made that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Gas.

Ald. Cary moved to suspend the rules, and the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Ald. McCaffrey, the blanks, were filled by inserting \$1.25. It obtains from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879.

The vote was yeas 21, nays 7, as follows:

Yeus-Sanders. Cary. Phélps, Mallory, Tully, THE GAS QUESTION

Yede-Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Mallory, Tully, Turner, Culierton, Riordan, McNaily, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Eiszner, Throop, Rawleigh, Ryan, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, Nays—Pearsons, Tuley, Ballard, Oliver, Cook, Seaton, Waldo—7.

Ald. Cullerton got in Walker's properties substance of which he had given

ech. His offer of \$491,000 was for the work hanged by the city's plans. If the sculpture included, there would be an addition of 000.

Ald. Rawleigh wanted it to go to the Build-Ald. Rawleigh wanted little go to the Building Committee.

Ald. Cullerton moved that it be sent to the Judiciary Committee.

This was agreed to, yeas, 16; nays, 11,—as follows:

Yeas—Tuley, Tully, Turner, Cullerton, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Eiszner, Rvan, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas—16.

Nays—Pearsons, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Mallory, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Waldo—11. Ald. Cullerton wanted a communication

the Clerk's hands read.

[It contained the resolutions passed by the County Board, and published elsewhere.]

Aid. Rawleigh objected, saying they had had enough of the County Board.

A motion-to adjourn was lost.

Aid. Cullerton repeated his effort to get in the County Board's document.

The Chair (Tuley) ruled it out of order.

It was gotten in under a suspension of the rules, and,

On motion of Ald. Lawler, it was

On motion of Ald. Lawler, it was sent to the On motion of Ald. Lawler, it was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the Committee be instructed to report back at the next meeting all matters pertaining to the construction of the City-Hall. Agreed to.

The Lemont men, being in the majority, had accomplished all they wanted, so the Council at 12:30 a. m. adjourned until Thursday night.

Among the spectators who remained in the Council Chamber until midnight were County Commissioners Fitzzerald and Conly, Ed Walker, and Mike McDonald, all of whom sat in a row.

THE COURTS.

Bankruptey Matters.

Hamlin E. Dennison and William S. Stewart, dry-goods dealers at No. 27 Market street, were the first of the ten that filed into the Bankrupt Court yesterday. The debts, all unsecured, are \$11,278. Assets, notes, \$300; stock of goods, \$300; stock of goods. \$1,000. Assets, notes, \$000; sook of goods, \$1,200. No individual debts nor assets.

Jacob C. Garrigus, a real-estate dealer of this city. Secured debts, \$5,500; unsecured, \$4,609. Assets, notes, \$763, and some incumbered real

estate.

John S. Fuller, Galesburg. Secured debts,
\$6,600, and unsecured, \$4,923. Assets, lands,
\$7,600; horse and buggy, \$1,200; and a third interest in an estate, \$500.

Henry C. Reno, Chicago. Debts, \$25,790.

Aassets, cash, \$200, and a coke-washing appara-

Henry H. and Eli Lundy, of Amity, Livingston

Henry H. and Eli Lundy, of Amity, Livingston County. Debts, all unsecured, \$2,630. Assets, one road grader, \$400. H. H. Lundy owes \$924. Assets, horses, cows, etc., \$254. and wagons, harness, and cultivator. \$144. Eli Lundy owes \$2220, and shows as assets \$150 worth of horses, wagons, etc.
Corbinion Huber, Osage, LaSalle County. Secured debts, \$9,400; unsecured, \$5,924. Assets, lands, \$6,325. fully incumbered; horses, cows, buggies, etc., \$371; harness, plows, etc., \$70, all mortgaged; open accounts, \$100,60.
Levi B. Shoop. Streator, LaSalle County. Secured debts \$7,162, and unsecured \$1,390. The assets are stock in trade, \$33; show-cases, etc., \$125; and open accounts, \$1,153.
Henry W. Collins, Chicago. Secured debts \$9,600, and unsecured \$2,601. Assets nothing. William S. Davis, Chicago. Unsecured debts, \$3,989; bills disconned, \$2,000; and accommodation paper, \$1,030. No assets.
Lorenzo J. Lamson, Chicago. Debts, all unsecured, \$36,340. The assets are open accounts, \$2,259, and judgments, \$215.
Wendelin Senz, Chicago. Secured debts \$1,678, and unsecured \$11,388. The only assets are \$135 of open accounts.
Walter S. Hull was yesterday elected Assignee of

and unsecured \$11,388. The only assets are \$313 of onen accounts.

Walter S. Hull was yesterday elected Assignee of Anthony C. Hesing, under a bond of \$2,500, and he was also appointed Assignee of Washington Hesing, under a bond of \$500.

The composition meeting of Wahl and Meyer Bros. was continued to Aug. 28, at 2 p. m.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for James H. McVicker, for Edward G. Bowyer and Delos C. Wright, and for Thomas B. James.

The composition meeting of Raphael Phillipson is set for the same hour.

DIVORCES.

Mary E. Brown filed a bill for divorce from her husband, Frederic A. Brown, yesterday, on the ground of desertion.

Sarah Abbott also asks for release from her husband, Bath. Abbott, on the ground of drunkeness.

Judge Moore vesterday granted decrees of divinger than the state of the same of the ground of drunkeness.

Judge Moore yesterday granted decrees of di-vorce to Catherine Cornish from George M. Cor-nish, on the ground of desertion, with leave to re-sume her maiden name of Richmond; to Louisa Bigliow from Charles Biglow for cruelty, drunken-ness, and desertion, she to have the custody of her children; and to Josie McBean from Duncan D. McBean, on the ground of cruelty, she to have the care of the children.

care of the children.

Friday will be the last day for service to the September term of the Superior Court. A new calendar will be made up for Judge Jameson. Judge Gary will continue the call of his last calendar (ante-free). Cases bearing term numbers from 1 to 3,500 should be noticed for Judge SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

against the City of Chicago, claim compensation for a broken leg. CIRCUIT COURT.

Hedwig Johnson commenced a snit in trespass against the City of Chicago, claiming \$5,000 damages.

Isaac Cannon began a suit against the President and Trustees of the Town of Palatine, claiming \$10,000 damages.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20-1 a. m.-Indications-For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasiona rain, westerly winds, veering to southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy

weather, possibly occasional rain, variable winds, nearly stationary pressure and temperature. For the Upper Lake region and Upper Missis-sippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, stationary temperature, stationary or falling ba-

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or failing barometer.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 19—A most terrific thunder-storm has been raging here since 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied with a copious rainfail. About 4 o'clock the lightning struck the telegraph line on First avenue, and, passing along the wire, tore strips of from one to four inches square from the top to the bottom of the posts. The lightning has been the most vivid remembered here. It has banished the unsupportable heat. The thermometer field from 98 to 75.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dortable heat. The thermometer left from set to 75.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Madison, Aug. 19.—Heavy rain-storm, with a heavy electric disturbance, passed through this section early Sunday morning. An immense thunderboit was seen to drop into both Third and Fourth Lakes, and the whole atmosphere about was ablaze with continued electric flashes. Many people lying in bed were seriously affected. In the country several stacks of hay and grain were burned, and the farm-house of Washington Comstock, near Syene Station, was badly racked, all the members of bis family stunned, and a small boy seriously injured.

LOCAL OBSENYATIONS.

CRICAGO, Aug. 19.

Time. Bar. [Thr Hu. | Wind. | Yel. | Br., Weather Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weathe

6:53 a.m. 29.847 74 95 N. E. 4 Foggy. 11:18 a.m. 28.847 74 99 N. E. 4 Cloudy. 2:20 p.m. 28.828 77 77 N. E. 7 Cloudy. 3:55 p.m. 28.819 76 82 N. E. 6 Cloudy. 5:55 p.m. 28.819 76 82 N. E. 6 Cloudy. 5:50 p.m. 29.827 73 95 S. W. 5 O'LL'am. Maximum, 78; minimum, 71. GENERAL OBSKEVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 19-Midnight. Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather.

BUBBY PEASE, THE "BIB."

WASHINGTON.

Correct Significance of the Attorney-General's Patent Decision.

Leete's Lunacy Has a Demoralizing Effect on the Potter Committee.

Difficulty in Getting a Square Deal in the South Carolina Revenue Cases.

· PATENTS. THE MEANING OF THE RECENT DECISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—There is a mis

apprehension as to the effect of the recent decision of the Attorner-General respecting patents. The scope of the decision was this: It has sometimes happened that inventors with-out money have induced other persons to adpatents in consideration of an interest in the invention. In some cases, persons who have thus advanced money have joined with the inventor in an oath which requires the applicant for a patent to state that he is the real and true inventor. It has a harmoned in come interest. inventor. It has happened in some instances that the money-losner and inventor have made oath that they were the joint inventors. This has been done without a proper understanding of the law. The Attorney-General decides such an oath invalid, because the capitalist could not be considered the inventor; that application for a reissue of the patent in such a case could not be granted, because a reissue only contemplated a correction in a valid deed, whereas, in fact, a patent granted to two persons claiming to be joint inventors, one of whom was in no sense an inventor, was not valid, as the oath was not good. The Attorney-General consequently decided that all such patents are void. It is not pelieved that the number or importance of such patents is as great as has been reported. This decision in no way affects the assignment of a patent before it has been issued. Such an assignment is entirely valid, provided the patent is issued in the name of the actual inventor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—Commis special attorney for the whisky cases in South Government revenue officers, on account of his appearing in court yesterday as defender also of Redmond, the whisky outlaw, who was the imtroubles of the United States officers. Comonduct in appearing for Redmond can be excused, and it is not improbable that his Commission as Special United States Attorney will be revoked. The Government has very great difficulty in securing any one faithfully to rep-resent its interests against Southern violators

telegrams explain their selves:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Hon. C. L.
Northrop, United States District Attorney, Greenville, S. U.: I have your dispatch in regard to
Redmond. His frauds and violence led directly to
the killing of Ladd. I have no terms to fnake with
him while our officers are either incarcerated or in
jeopardy. I am surprised that Barl should appear
for Redmond, considering the fact that he has
been retained by the United States to defend Kane
and others, whose present misfortunes are attributed to the very act which Earl would have to defend
in Redmond. Girene B. Raum, Commissioner.

The Hon. William E. Earl. Special Altorney. Greenville, S. C.: In reply to your dispatch, I will say that the apologists of Redmond show him to have been a violator of the law of the most desperate character, pursuing the business of defrauding the Government for a livelihood, and shooting the Government for a livelihood, and shooting the Givernment for a livelihood, and shooting the Givernment for a livelihood, and shooting the Government for a livelihood, and shooting the Givernment for a livelihood, and shooting the Givernment for a grant any leniency to Redmond while Deputies Kane and others are incarcerated or in jeopardy. A little leniency by the State Government towards the United States officers would seem at this juncture to be worthy of consideration.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

LEETE GONE DAFT. NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Potter Investigating Committee resumed its sessions to-day.

John E. Leete and his apparent insanity were
generally discussed. His wife and children are sick with the yellow fever in New Orleans, which, with the excitement of testifying before the Committee, may have caused the temporary derangement of his mind.

A dispatch was received from Gov. Kellogg, who is in Chicago, denying several statements made by Leete in his testimony, and stating that Lecte had been for months past begging for office. Latterly he had been threatening and denouncing him because he did not receive one. Any statement that Packard and himself, or leading Republicans, ever took Leete into their party councils would be received with de-

rision in Louisiana.

Mr. Horn, who was expected to testify, did not put in an appearance. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to compel his attendance be-

quest made last week regarding the failure and refusal of Senator Stanley Matthews to appear fact of his service with a subpœna and his fail-ure to come before the Committee be entered on the minutes, and that this Committee report Mr. Potter said that he had lost sight of But-

ler's motion last week, but remembered it, and would sustain it now. He put the resolution to the Committee, and it was unanimously carried to report Senator Matthews to the House as eing in contempt.

There being no witnesses before the Commit-

tee, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

John E. Lecte was brought before Judge Flauner, of the Tombs Police Court, this morning. The charge made by the officer was disorderly conduct, and before the magistrate could interrogate him he waved his arms in a declamatory form, and turning round toward the audience launched vigorous invectives in denunciation of his enemies. He protested that there was a conspiracy to "immure him in a foul and loathsome dungeon, where he could not be heard from again, under the form of a Star Chamber proceeding," and with extravagant gesticulation he cried aloud: "Is there no person here to protect me?" The Magistrate decided to commit him to the charge of the Commissioners of Charity and Corrections, with a view to an examination of his mental condition. Some artifice had to be employed to get him to leave the court-room. Casting his eyes in the direction of the prison box, he shrank back with an air of dismay, and exclaimed in tremulous tones, "That is the road to perdition!" The officers then conducted him out of the front door, gently soothing his blaints on the way by kind words. NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PATENT COMMISSIONERSHIP.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—It is expected at the Interior Department that Gen. Halbert E. Painc, ex-member of Congress from Wiscon-sin, will accept the position of Commissioner of Patents, tendered to him by Secretary Schurz, and will enter upon the duties of that office as soon as he shall have regained his health. Gen. Paine is now in the Virginia mountains to recuperate. He will probably return early in the fall to take his new position. That Mr. Spear is fall to take his new position. That Mr. Spear is to be removed there is no longer any doubt. It is stated upon reliable authority that his resignation has been demanded, and although he had in the bast strong support among New England public men, it is intimated that his New England supporters are not making strenuous efforts in his behalf. Spear is now reported to be making business arrangements in contemplation of resignation from the Commissionership of Patchts. Gen. Paine's friends say that although he would prefer a judicial position which might be offered from a possible vacancy on the District Bench here, he would accept the Commissionership of Patents, as the resignation of Judge Olin is by no means a certainty.

Judge Porter, First Comptroller, has decided a question of great importance to the Southern Claims Commission. It had been thought

that the Democratic Congress had practically abolished these Commissions by leaving them with an utterly inadequate cherical force, on account of the severity with which they treat Southern claims. Judge Porter, in an elaborate opinion, holds that the repeating clause is inoperative, and that agents and clerks are entitled to their pay.

WILL GO HOME TO YOTE.

To the Western Associated Prost.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19. - The National Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The National Republican states authoritatively that voters in the Departments will be granted the usual leaves of absence to attend the elections in their several States, and further, that the President has contributed to the Republican campaign fund ever since he came into public life. Last year he contributed \$500 to the Ohio fund, and this year he has done better, and is not yet done contributing. Every member of the Cabinet has also contributed this year.

FOUR PER CENTS.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were \$1,261,000.

STEAMER MISSING.

were \$1,201,000.

STEAMER MISSING.

Naval circles are becoming alarmed for the steamer Wyoming, signaled Friday morning last off Cape Heniopen short of coal and under sail. It is likely the Wyoming was blown off the coast in the recent gales.

THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL The rumors in regard to the financial condition of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, says the New York Sun, growing out of the failure of the wheat-crop in the Northwest, became of a the wheat-crop in the Northwest, became of a still more unpleasant nature last Friday. It was given out that since March of the present year the Company had sold \$2,480,000 of their last issue of bonds. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the rumor was correct. In March last the Company sold \$1,080,000 at \$8\$, in June \$400,000 more were dispused of at \$3. A few days ago \$1,000,000 more were sold at \$1. This, too, while the Company was paying dividends upon the preferred stock and promising them upon the common. The last \$1,000,000 of bonds were sold ostensibly to build a new line ninety miles long which is now in course of construction. Only twenty-five miles have been built, and the road is mortgaged at \$15,000 per mile. It is the puzzle of Wall street why the road should be represented to investors as earning dividends and yet continue the sale of bonds in large numbers.

General-Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, who has returned from his European trip, has so far refused to disclose the result of his efforts to secure the money with which to build an independent Western outlet for his line. It is generally believed that Mr. Hickson has been successful, but that he prefers to wait

The New York, Lake Eric & Western Rail-road, formerly the Eric Road, expects to do an immense business this fall, and to be fully pre-pared to take all the business that offers. The nanagement have decided to build 4,000 new box-cars.

Nearly all the prominent railroad officials in this city have gone to Saratoga to be present at the Vanderbilt meeting at that place. This meeting promises to be the most important railroad meeting ever held, as all the principal roads in the country will be represented by their chief officers.

The Directors of the partially reconstructed Indianapolis, Bloomington & Westera Railroad Coupany last Saturday elected the following officers: President, John W. Kirk, New York; Vice-President, John C. Short, Danville, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, F. Sheppard, Greenwich, Conn.; Solicitor, James D. Worthington. The proposed plan of organization which has been outlined in The Tribune was considered, final action upon it being deferred until to-day.

Mr. A. K. James, Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, died Sunday at New Orleans of yellow tever. Mr. James was in this city at the time the yellow fever first broke out in New Orleans, but in his anxiety to be at his post and perform the duties of his office he returned to the plague-stricken city. Shortly after his arrival there he was taken with the disease. He was a man of fine abilities and much peromise, and his untimely taking-off is much deplored.

Much credit is due to General Manager J. C.

Much credit is due to General Manager J. C. Much credit is due to General Manager J. C. Clark and the other officials of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, for their energetic and charitable efforts in behalf of the stricken people of New Orleans. They have given orders to carry all supplies and everything else for the use of the sick free of charge. They have also furnished the city authorities with a large amount of disinfectants. During the ice panic they transported the ice for the city at half-price, and many other charitable acts are they credited with. The Southern papers speak in terms of highest praise of the work done by the managers of this road. Their reward will undoubtedly be increased patronage when the trouble is over.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.-Capt. William Norris, of Eric, master and part owner of the schooner John S. Richards, hanged himself in the fore-castle to-day. The unsatisfactory condition of his business is supposed to be the cause.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Henry Stearns,

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Henry Stearns, an old merchant in comfortable circumstances, committed suicide by jumping into a well. He had exhibited signs of insanity for weeks past, and several times attempted to take his life. Lately he had been under the care of watchers, from whom he escaped and succeeded in his attempt. He was 53 years old, and leaves a write and son.

from whom he escaped and succeeded in his attempt. He was 53 years old, and leaves a wife and son.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 19.—A Canton, O., special to the Leader says: "Charles F. Hane, cashier of the Exchange Bank, this city, was found this morning in an anto-room in the third story of the Triumph Block in a dving condition. Immediate investigation showed he had taken his own life by administering poison. The first suspicion was aroused last night, when Mr. Hane failed to return to his family at his usual hour. Search was begun last night, and lasted till 9 this morning, when the unfortunate man was found as above stated. Charles F. Hane was about 30 years of age, an active and reliable business man. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. The deceased was of melancholy disposition, and of late apparently despondent and depressed, occasioned mostly by poor beath. The financial condition of the bank is not at present known, the dead Cashier being the only one in possession of the combination of the safe, which is not yet open."

Detroit, Aug. 19.—Capt. A. H. Coates, the well-known tug-owner, shot and killed himself at Saugatuck, Mich., last night. Cause not known.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 19.—An insone patient at the asylum, named Patrick Britt, from No. 1582 Wentworth avenue, died of consumption to-day. The remains will be conveyed to Chi-

1582 Wentworth avenue, died of consumption to-day. The remains will be conveyed to Chicago to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 19.—The Times announces the death of George Vining Bowers, comedian. He was 43 years old.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Cassorolis, Mich., Aug. 19.—The Hon. James Sullivan, formerly a Senator, and for thirty-nine years a prominent lawyer of this county, died at his residence at Dowagna this morning of bemorrhage of the lungs, at the age of 67. Mr. Sullivan's father was for many years Attorney General of New Hampshire, and his grandfather was the Gen. Sullivan of the Revolution. The funeral will occur at Dowagiac on Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Adrian, Mich., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Sarah A. Rynd, aged 23, wife of Dr. C. Rynd, a Regent of the University, died at 4:30 this afternoon, after a long and severe liness.

**NASHYILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The Hon. Balllie Peyton died at his residence in Galiatin yesterday afternoon, of effusion of the brain. He was a Representative in Congress from 1833 to 1837; served on the staff of Gen. Taylor in the Mexican War; subsequently appointed Minister to Chili by President Fillmore; was afterwards United States District-Attorney for Louisians, and practiced law in San Francisco in 1860; was State Elector in Tennessee on the Bell and Everett ticket, and at one time an extensive stockraiser, and always a liberal patron of the turf.

An Obliging Boy.

An Obliging Boy.

Burdette.

"Stop that car!" cried old Mr. Nosengale, chasing a flying car up Division street, the car as fresh as a daisy and Mr. Nosengale badly

"Stop that car!" he shouted to a distant fleetlimbed boy. "Certainly." shricked back the
obliging boy; "what shall I stop it with!"
"Tell it to hold on." shouted the abandoned
passenger. "Hold on to what!" veiled the boy.
"Make it wait for me." Luffed Mr. Nosengale,
"You've too much weight now," said the boe.
"that!'s what's the trouble with you." "Call
the driver!" gassed the perspiring citizen, and
as the cir rounded the corner and passed ont
of sight, the mocking echoes of the obliging
answer came floating cheerily back, "All right!
What shall I call him?"

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA. N. Y.. Aug. 19.—The first race, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Pique, Lady Darcy lapping, and Rhadamanthus four lengths behind. Time, 1:194.

The second race, one mile and three-fourths, was won by Bushwhacker, Bramble second.

was won by Bushwhacker, Bramble second, Maumee third. Time, 3:18%.

The third race, one mile, resulted in a dead fact between W. I. Higgins and Lucifer, Gov. ernor Hampton third. Time, 1:49%.

The free handicap steeple chase, over fractional course, No. 2, starting in the field at a point opposite the third quarter-post, running over the usual course to the western hedge; then entering the three-quarter stretch at its western end, and finishing between two blue flags opposite the judges' stand, was won by Walter; Katie P. second. Time, 3:01%.

Dandy threw Gaffney at the seventeen bleap, breaking his leg.

The dead heat between W. I. Higgins and Lucifer was won by the former in 1:49.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Chicagos played one of the best games in their record to-day, and lost it in the thirteenth inning by the extraordinary work of the umpire, a man named Nichols, who is a train brakeman in winer and gets his living off his talents as umpire ter and gets his living off his talents as umpire in summer. The character of the game may be understood by knowing that Chicago made thirteen hits and Buffalo only two off Reis. The score as it really was is as follows: Runs carned by Chicago, 2: runs made by Buffalo, 1: errors by Chicago, 2: runs given by Nichols to Buffalo, 2,—in short, it was the most barefaced case of daylight robbery ever seen in base-ball.

Program, 111., Aug. 19.—Milwaukees, 5: Peoria Reds, 11.

AQUATIC.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Milwaukze, Wis., Aug. 19.—The vachts
Cora and Zephyr, of Chicago, and Mamic, of
Kenosha, arrived here yesterday afternoon on a
cruise. The Greyhound, which left Chicago cruise. The Greyhound, which left Chicago ahead of the fleet, returned to Chicago Saturday evening. The yacht Industry is be ng ilited out here to take part in the races at South Chicago Sept. 6.

Bosron. Aug. 19.—A match has been made between Faulkner and Reagan, of this city, and the Ward brothers, for a pair-oared race, three miles, for \$1,000 a side.

A Human Body in an Aerolite A Human Body in an Aerolite.

We have grand news, which may well be termed important, figtrue, and news, too, of another world, by way of Peru. The South Pucific Times (Calian) contains a long account, signed "A. Serarg, Chemist," of his finding an immense aerolite which he dug into, passing through several layers of mineral substance,—described with scientific accuracy,— and finally discovered in the centre a human body four and one-half feet long, and perfectly preserved. The body is exactly depicted, and is very wonderful, according to the discoverer, who adds that he infers from hieroglyphs on a silver plate at the side of the human figure that he or she came from the planet Mars.

The Great Crittenden's Cost.

Frankfort (Kv.) Feoman.

Upon the person of Mr. Charles Lee Washington, a gentleman of color and a distinguished orator, we recently saw the veritable swallow-tailed coat that the great Crittenden once wore when he trod the floors of the Senate of the United States. Mr. Washington wears the garments of departed greatness with much the same style that our late Representative, Jeens Perkins, of Knox and Whitley, would wear the toga in which great Crear Iell.

Onetda Noyes.

John Humphrey Noyes, the founder and head of the Onetda Community, is a cousin of President Hayes; and the wite of Mr. Howels, the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is his niece.

The Standard Quality of Burnett's Cologne and Flavoring Extracts have, without an excep-tion, won for them the highest awards for ex-cellence over all compatitors, in every expensition. cellence over all competitors, in every exposition wherever they have been placed, for the past twenty years; and to place the cap stone upon past honors, the Tribunal at the Centennial, composed of experienced judges at home and from abroad, join in the popular verdict, and pronounce them "the best in the world."

XLCR Codfish—The best boneless Con the world. Made from selected George's isn. Ask your grocer for it. Put up by G. Prigg & Co., 182 Duane street, New York.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap" for hildren while teething. It cures dysentory and di-rrhors, wind cohe, and regulates the bowels. 25 cts

SMOKE 5c CIGAR.

eed to contain all HAVANA LONG FILLER and Hand-made. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,

70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Having been for twelve years a member of New York
stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board, the
highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocka,
Gold, and Bonds; also, Stock contracts, such as "straddies," "puts, "and "calls" on large or small amounts,
bought and solid on regular commissions and moderate
ma rgins. Pamphict entitled "Wall Street," and stock
tables containing valuable information, mailed on recelpt of 10c.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Dr. Hiatt & LeRoy is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. W.G. LeRoy assumes all the indebtedness of the firm, and will continue business at the old stand, 135 Clark-st.. Chicago, and Dr. Hiatt's office. as Physician and Surgeon, will be for the present at the same piace.

A. H. HIATT.

August 19, 1878.

W. G. LE KOY.

KFW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL. DUBLIN, BELFAST. LONDONDEREY and the Paris Exposition STATE OF VIRGINIA.

TATE OF VIRGINIA.

Thursday. Aug. 2. STATE OF GEOIGGIA.

Thursday. Aug. 2. SCOMMON AUG. 2. SCOMON AUG. 2. SCOMMON AUG. 2. SCOMMON AUG. 2. SCOMMON AUG. 2. SCOMMO

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

North German Lloyd.

WHITE STAR LINE Carrying the United States and Royal Mall between New York and Livery a. For passage apply to Com-pany's office, 48 South Clarica. ALPHED LAGERICKE SYSTEM, Western Agent. 25 Deatts on Great Britain and Sepland.

B. ANTHONY e feels an hun-

to be no gove REN BOTLER'S nto the Massa-back of DENNY

Mr. TALMAGE "chock-tull of of dry weather

less carry Ohio

M they had been graduates of ological Seminary.

having left the Republican abould at once take an account hat is missing. might have called Mr. HAYES Mr. Dana never gave him a the sweat of some other fal-

THE CLARK CASE. A Clew to the Murderers Probably

The Bissing Iccount-Book-Where Was the Money He Collected ? wing up the new clew to the mysteriou

ablished in yesterday's take jesterday.

be less as worked by THE TRIBUNE reprenative yesterday attempthened him in the bethat other parties were concerned in the
her than those suspected on the start, and
thermore, that the object was robbery,—no desire to get rid of the

wat stein visited. He told substantially the same cory that was published in this upper yesterday morning, with a few slight variations. He uest with a little boy who lives with him (not his son) to dir some potatoes the other side of the raincad track. He lives in a house about an eighth of a mile from Mr. Clark's, toward the depot, facing the south on the street running cast and west and at right angles to the street upon which the latter is situated. On his way home he stopped to chat outside with ray home he stopped to chat outside with ting his basket of potatoes down ar by. The clock struck 8; he sai talked a little time longer, and then he and toy started for home. He had gone a short ce on the other side of the railroad when

the boy started for home. He had gone a short distance on the other side of the railroad when he discovered that he had forgotten his potanes, and sent his little boy back after them, accompanying him as far as the public nump, by the depot, where he took a drink and waited for the boy to get back with the potatoes. They once more started for home. Upon arriving at the shite house," about half way to the corect, the lady of the house came out to the gate and held a few minutes' conversation with him upon the subject of spotatoes." They again started on, and when near some stacks a man passed them, coming from across the fields in the direction of Mr. Clark's place. It was not very light, but the moon chanced at that moment to show itself dmiy through a break in the clouds, and Wood saw that the stranger was a medium-sized man, with rather broad, square shoulders. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothes, and wore a black slouch hat, which he pulled down over his cres. He hung his head and walked rapidly by without looking up. Nothing could be seen of his face, only a white line in the vicinity of his neck and chie. At the same time a boy or young man came riding down the road from the north upon a horse. He could not distinguish the attire of this person, but it was his impression that he wore a light-colored hat, which he also pulled down over his ever, and at the same time leaned forward upon his horse so that he could not be recognized. Only his outline was discernible against the sixt, and at the same time leaned forward upon his horse so that he could not be recognized. Only his outline was discernible against the sixt, Mr. Wood had had a guu stolen from his house a few weeks before, and his first thought was that the parties had been after more plunder. He partially made up his mind to follow the suspicious-looking individuals, but he shought he would first go home and see whether he had been robbed of anything. This was the mistance of Mr. Clark.

The Residence of The Deckased

instance of Mr. Wood's story, which furnished the clew that bids fair to apprehend the true assues of Mr. Clark.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE DECEASED was not visited, and an interview sought with his widow. Her sister and Mr. Duriand stated that it had been postitively forbidden that anybody should see or talk to the lady, but by dint of perseverance the reporter gained admittance to be presence, accompanied by her sister. Mrs. Clark's face exhibited a careworn expression, and it was evident that she had suffered terribly. She spoke in the same mild tones, however, that have characterized her speech from the commencement of the writer's acquaintance with her, and manifested no impatience or angre at the rather pertinent and plain questions put to her. She said The Trimune had treated her kindly all through, and had not abused her without cause and siandered her, as some of the other lanes had: for this she felt gratified, and was willing to tell all she knew of the said occurrence, with a view of getting at the truth. The princer saked her of whom her husband rented land, and she replied that he had rented of different parties. He had taken some from the Widow Babcock.

"Was there any rent due from him?"

"Yes, I heard him say that he had \$100 to pay for rent to Mrs. Babcock on the 18th. Wednesday afternoon, but she did not know yho they were. She did not know yho they were. She did not know yho they were. She did not know yho they were she real murderers of Clark, as nearly as could be judged from their description.

"Mrs. Spooner, of the dwelling of the reliability of them all. A neighbor told the writer that Mr. Lister, the blacksmith (fathernia writer that Mrs. List

and he hoped he would be able to get the most of it, as he needed it to pay his rent. He took two loads of hay to Chicago that day. Mr. Darland and his little boy went down with him. After disposing of his hay, he allowed the boy to drive his team home, and he returned on the cars. When he got nome I asked him if he had collected his money, and he replied that he had get mighty little or it."

"Who were the parties that he was to collect from?"

who were the parties that he was to collect from?"

Mrs. Clark produced the names, and the re-porter took down two or three of them. They-were F. E. Spooner. No. 153 Market street, and Felix Long, corner of Loomis and Hinman streets. She also showed a letter, which she had just received yesterday. It was from G. W. Hinkley, corner of May and Twenty-second streets, requesting Mr. Clark to bring in a load of hay right away. The letter was written on the 13th.

opening asked the visitor.

"We have but little mail," was the reply,
"and we have not thought to go to the PostOffice for some time." "Did your husband deliver hay upon con-"He did, considerably."
"What were Mr. Clark's business habits;
"What were Mr. Clark's business habits;
"She replied that he was rather loose in his business habits, and her sister corroborated the "How did he carry his money?"
"Generally loose in his vest pocket, I be-

lieve."

"Had he a pocket-book?"

"Yes, he had an old one, but he never used to earry his money in it."

"Was that pocketbook found?"

"I think it was."

"How did he keep track of his business transactions—of money paid out and received?"

"He had "He had

AN ACCOUNT-BOOK
in which he kept track of everything."

"Where is that account-book?"

"I have not seen it since he was killed. I tried to find it, to see if he had any hay receipts tried to find it, to see if he had any hisy receipts in it, but I could not."

"If you could find that book, you could tell whether there was any money collected Wednesday, could you not?"

"Why, yes; he always checked off when he was paid. That book shows everything in the way of business transacted by him."

"Did he ever carry any money in this book?"

"No, I don't think he did; he usually carried it in his vest pocket."

**No, ? don't think he dut; he usually carried the hais vest pocket."

"But if he had quite an amount of money would he not be apt to put it into his book!"

"No," he used to carry it in a roll in his vest pocket."
"What kind of an affair was this account-"What kind of an affair was this account-book?"

"It had paper covers,—motiled, or spotted,—and it opened at the end."

"Have you searched all the pockets of his clothing for the book?"

"Ies; or others have, I believe. Here is the cost that he wore down to the city that day."
She produced from a closet a blue sack cost, which looked like a farmer's "dress" up cost.

"What vest did he wear?"

"I don't know, but I think he wore the one he had on the night he was shot."

"You found some money in one of his old west pockets, did you not!"

"My brother-in-law found a roll of bills in a vest pocket hanging up in the closet, which he turned over 15 me."

"How much was in the roll?"

"How much was in the roll?"

"How much was in the roll?"
"I don't know; but I think from \$12 to \$18."
Ton don't know whether he had any money
on his person when he went out to the barn
that night?"

"Yes, we had a little fuse over it. I have always bought furniture and things for the house and the ramily with my own money, and he got the benefit of it as well as myself. I have sixty acres of land at Barber's Corners, from which I get rent. The first years I turned the money over to him, but this year I felt as

THE COUNCIL.

Another Evening Spent on the

The Price of Gas Fixed at \$1.25 a

Improvements. The Council held a regular meeting last evening, Ald. Tuley in the chair. The absentee NO ADJOURNMENT.

Yeas—Pearsona, Tuley, Ballard, Glibert, Mallory, Riordan, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Schweisthal—13, Nays—Sanders, Phelps, Callerton, McNally, Ollver, Lawler, McNarney, Ryan, Neisen, Janssens, McCaffrey, and Jonas—12. A communication was received from the De-partment of Public Works, stating that the

ty-owners having consented.

After some talk, the ordinance authorizing

avenue; Washington, between Clark and Dearborn; LaSalle, between Washington to Monroe street; Clark street, from Polk to Twelfth; Eighteenth, from Wabash to Indiana avenue; repealing the ordinance for the opening of Vernon avenue, from Thirty-seventh street to Egan avenue; paving Canal street, from Madt-

Jonas—16.

Ald. Cullerton called for the report of the Judiciary Committee on the proposition of Tomlinson & Reed regarding a change of stone for the City-Hall, as the Committee had been directed to report at this meeting.

Ald. Tuley (Gilbert in the chair) read the report, which gave the communications sent to Hinsaale and the contractors, heretofore published in The TRIBONS, and their replies, and recommended, inasmuch as they could get no information from the parties interested, they evincing a determination not to give any, that the proposition of Tomlinson & Reed be rejected.

It was signed only by Tuley, and Ald. Raw-

report.
Ald. Cullerton appealed.
Ald. Cary contended that the inquiry was in effect an attempt to get the contractors to show what kind of a case the city would have to fight if the matter got into the courts. It was prefet

posed City-Hall oe discontinued rorthwith, until otherwise directed by the City Council.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost,—yeas 15, nays 16,—as follows:

Yeas—Taily, Turner, Cullerton, McNally, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Eiszner, Ryan, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas—15,

Nays—Pearsons, Tuley, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Mallory, Ribrdan, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knoof, Waldo—16.

A motion to adjourn to the 1st of September was lost, as was one to adjourn.

Ald. Tully offered a resolution similar to the one presented by Ald. Smyth, given above, instructing the Mayor to suspend work on the City-Hall.

Ald. Cook moved its adoption.

City-Hall.

Ald. Cook moved its adoption.
The motion was agreed to,—yeas 15; nays 12,—as follows:
Yeas—Tully, Torner, Cullerton, Riordan, Mc-Nally, Oliver, Lawler, Smyth, McNurney, Ryan, Niosen, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey, Jonas—15.

Nays—Pearsons, Tuley, Bailard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Mallory, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Waldo—12. [This action amounts to nothing, as the Mayor will veto the resolution to-day, and the Lemont men are not strong enough to pass it over his nay.]

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Frank H. Pease a Biblical student at Evanston, Ill., who formerly resided here, became enamored of a fair song-stress in the Methodist Church choir. For some time after he left here they carried on a cortime after he left here they carried on a cor-respondence, but gradually their love grew cold, and the young man finally wrote demanding the return of his letters and returning those he had received with the demand. The lady refused to return his, so he came up here and had a writ of replevin served upon her. The lady respond-ed through her attorney before Justice Batch, and Pease, finding she meant business, dropped the suit.

RETAINED BY BOTH SIDES. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

the revenue.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. U., Aug. 19.—The following elegrams explain themselves

fore the Committee to-morrow.

Gen. Butler then called attention to his re-

tee, an adjournment was taken until to-mor

has been successful, but that he prefers to wait before disclosing his scheme until the result of the Vanderbit meeting at Saratoga to-day, which Mr. Hickson will attend in person. If Mr. Vanderbit makes reasonable concessions to the Grand Trunk there is a probability that this road will accept the conditions, and postpone carrying out its project until some future time. Yet it is hardly probable that Vanderbit will make such concessions as the Grand Trunk people desire, and it is, therefore, far to presume that the scheme which Mr. Hickson has in his pocket will soon become public. ITEMS.

WHEELER & CO.. 55 State-st., Chicago, FINANCIAL. ESTABLISHED 1860.

STATE LINE.

New York and Glasgow.

ROULVIA. Ang. 24, 2 pm | DEVONIA. Sept. 7, 2 pm |
GIRCASSIA. Aug. 21, 8 apr | ANCHORIA, Sept. 14, 7 am |
New York to London direct.

AUST'LIA. Aug. 21 i am | ALSATIA. Aug. 28, 4 pm |
Cabins 50 to 50. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, 540. Steerage, 528.

HENDERSON BROTHEMS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE Sailing three times a week to and from Dritan Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Chicago. P. H. DU YERNET. General Western Agent.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Currency Orders Not So Heavy---New York Exchange Firmer.

The New Mining Excitement in San Francisco-Rumors of a Fresh Bonanza.

The Produce Markets Active and Most of Them Weak-Provisions Again Very Heavy.

Grain Depressed by Large Receipts --2,475 Car-Loads Arrived.

FINANCIAL.

The country orders for currency were not so large as the daily average of last week. As nearly every bank received large remittances of currency from New York by the morning express, the supply was temporarily exeasive. The price of New York exchange and a firmer tendency, and could not be quoted lower than 80c@\$1 per \$1,000 discount. The currency movement has not affected the discount market one way or another. It is too soon as yet for the demand for money to move the crups to bring our applications from the country. crops to bring out applications from the country banks for rediscounts. These will follow. The fail trade is not yet fairly opened, and the mer-cantile and Board of Trade supply of paper is ight. Loanable funds are accumulating. Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent at the banks, with

lower rates to first-class outside borrowers.

The announcement that the First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., had failed was made early in the day, and caused no little surprise. The bank was generally considered one of the most "oid relia-ble" banks in the State. Its correspondents here, the Union National, received their remittances in the usual course without any intimation that there the usual course without any intimation that there would be a suspension. The cause of the failure is, in brief, too many eggs in one basket. The bank held so large an amount of the paper of Harris, Beebe & Co., tobacco manufacturers, that their failure nopelessly embarrassed it, coming after some other scattering, but not severe, losses. The deposits are about \$5.00,000, and the failure will not prove a very bad one.

The clearings were \$3,300,000.

THE MINING STOCK MARKET. There is a good deal of excitement, latent and pen, in the San Francisco mining-stock market. paper that warns the people not to be carried away, as they have so often before been carried away by the tactics of the manipulators of the market. The other papers encourage the popular pre-disposition to take a chance in the seductive lot-tery of mining shares. The Alla California says it believes the market "will go higher, and that we are only on the verge of what the market is to be." There are mysterious intimations in the press and on the street of a "new find." The Alla mys with regard to the location and extent of the

mys with regard to the location and extent of the new bonanza:

The Ophir ore-body is supposed to be about 950 feet east of the Ophir shaft, and, as far as at present known, widens to the north and tends a little east of north. Nothing authentic is yet given out as to the exact location of the Sierra Nevada-Union development, but enough is known to locate it not very far from the intersection of the Sierra Nevada-Union and Scorpion, as shown by the man. The North Con. Virginia property becomes sit once prominent in the explorations of the depths, having been recently purchased by Messrs. Flood, Mackey & Fair. The shaft has been cleared of water and sinking resumed. The Vermont Consolidated shaft is also being bushed as rapidly as possible, and aiready encounters vein matter of a character indicative of a chimney of a quartz nearer the surface than has yet been developed in any properties adjoining. It is believed by many of the old Comstockers that the croppings on the Vermont, about 400 feet northeast of the shaft, will yet prove to be the croppings of the oodles of ore now being uncovered by the Ophir and Sierra Nevada-Union on the north, and that the Vermont Con., embracing 13, 000 feet northeast and southwest, by 600 feet cast and west, will contain the larger portion of the ore-body of the Ophir. Muca time and work will, of course, be required to thoroughly prospect all the ground embraced in these claims, which just now give promise of soon yielding up many millions. THE MOVEMENT OF GOLD FROM SAN FRANCISCO

BASTWARD. The San Francisco banks have a plan for arresting the drain of gold to the East. The purpose of the Government in draining gold from San Francisco to New York was to ease up the the gold market strained by the heavy subscriptions to the 4-per-cents. But the financial community of San Francisco object to having their gold taken from them, and if the drain is found to be troublesome, the San Francisco banks will keep silver certificates on hand for their customers. These can be used both for the payment of customs dues and of California indebtedness in the East. The stores of gold the Government has drawn upon in its shipments to New York have been mostly obtained from the payment of gold into the Custom-House. If silver is used, the supply of gold will not pass into the hands of the Sub-Treasury, but will remain in business channels.

THE PACIFIC WHEAT CROP AND THE SAILING IN-

THE PACIFIC WHEAT CROP AND THE SAILING INTEREST.

The surplus of California wheat available for exportation is estimated for this year at 650,000 to 750,000 tons. The exportable surplus of Oregon is about 100,000 tons. The European demand for this grain will be good, and a beneficial activity will result in the business of sailing vessels plying between San Francisco and Europe. Sailing vessels have had too little to do all the world over of recent years, and the employment of 500 sailing recent years, and the employment of 500 sailing vessels in carrying this year's California wheat to market will vary this duliness agreeably.

ANOTHER TUNNEL FOR THE COMSTOCK LODE.

The principal value of the Sufro Tunnel proves to be for ventilation. It is now proposed that a branch be constructed from the point at which the tunnel penetrates the Caledonia Mine, and thence to Spring Vailey. By such a tunnel the whole Comstock lode laterally from the Sierra Nevada Mine to Spring Vailey could be ventilated. This tunnel would be less than half the length of the Sutro, and would not cost one-eighth as much. Of course it would be very valuable as a prospecting mine, as it might possibly uncover bonanzas worth ten times as much as the tunnel cost.

DECREASED PRODUCT OF THE COMSTOCK LODE. ANOTHER TUNNEL FOR THE COMSTOCK LODE.

DECREASED PRODUCT OF THE COMSTOCK LODE.
The product of the six mines in Storey County,
Nevada, for the quarter ending June 30, was re-

California	.35, 356	\$ 85	\$3,029,900
Consolidated Virginia	.36, 400	59	2, 143, 500
Consolidated Imperial	. 3, 281	11	37,800
Justice	. 5, 176	20	106, 100
Ophir	. 353	107	38, 100
Trojan	944	16	15,700
Totals	.81,510	\$63	\$5,371,100
In the corresponding	g quart	er of last	vear the
product was \$9, 504, 600	from 1	148, 100 to	ons of ore.
Of the decrease of \$4.	100,000	. \$3,000.	000 is due
to the decreased prod	net of f	California	

solidated Virginia, and \$600,000 to Justice. FIRE-INSURANCE EXPENSES, The figures published by the Insurance Depart-ment of New York show that 97 per cent of the premiums received by the companies is absorbed in ases and expenses. The premiums, losses, and

total expenditures were:

| Premiums | Losses | Total |
| Jan. June | Jan. June | expendres |

 New York companies.
 30,036,889
 \$ 4,805,775
 \$ 10,415,890

 Other State companies.
 11,155,697
 7,198,756
 13,215,776

 Foreign companies.
 5,690,055
 2,986,680
 4,808,703

The total premiums for six months were \$25.-882,041: subtracting from this the total paid in losses, \$14,992,211, and the total paid other than forces and dividends, \$10,099,422, we have left only \$860.408. This shows that for every \$150 of loss that has been paid there has been \$100 of ex-pense.

Dense.

The net profit of the New York companies was this year \$27,272 on a business of \$10,540,626, and the net profit of the seventy-six outside domestic companies was \$113,010 on a business of \$13,111,703. The eighteen foreign companies made a net brefit of \$1,006,155 on a business of \$6,004,918.

THE BODIE MINE.

The astonishing increase in the value of the Sierra Nevada Mine, which rose in little more than a year from 70 cents to \$38 a share, is outdone by the increase of the market yale of the decide Mine. In February of this year the value of \$3.25 a share, last month the stock should at \$2.25 a share, and since then it has right to \$45 a share. A dividend of \$150,000 per paid last week, and the mine has shipped to market \$280,000 since July 30.

uly 30.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:

We hear of strenuous efforts being maile to borrow noney on Union Pacific. Offers of 6 per cent are under with one-half Union Pacific and une-half

New York Central as collateral, and b per cent is offered with Union Pacific at 38 per cent.

BANK CONSOLIDATION.

There is a movement on foot in Pittsburg to consolidate several small banks into one, which, with large capital and wide indusence, would be more of a power and more profitable than the several banks now are. Gold and silver dollars were 100%@100% in Greenbacks were 99%@99%c on the dollar in

POREIGN EXCHANGE. Asked. *106% *106% *109% *107 Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long).
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long).
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long).
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds.
City Railway (South Side).
City Railway (West Side).
City Railway (West Side).
City Railway (West Side).
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company.
Chamber of Commerce.
West Division Railway 7 per cents.

*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Gold opened and closed at 100%, with a few sales in the interim at 100%.

Carrying rates 1. Borrowing rates, 1%, 2, and

Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. Rairoad bonds were strong.

State bonds were quiet.

The share speculation was strong in late dealings, and the tendency of the market was upward. The reaction which followed the morning advance was nearly all recovered, and in some cases than the prices of the day were made in final sales. Closing quotations showed an improvement of ½5,13 for the day. There were some large and strong buying to-day was the increased orders from the West. The continued improvement is partly due to a better outlook of the general situation, notably the activity in the fall trade and improved crop accounts from the West. It was rumored on the street that grain freights would be advanced at the Saratora Conference. Transactions aggregated 131,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Eric, 31,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 11,000 preferred, 43,000 Union Pacine, 20,000 Lackawanna, 4,800 Michigan Central, and 2,400 Pacilic Mail.

Mail.

Money market easy at 1@2. Prime mercantile

| Mail. | Money market easy at 1@2. | Prime mercantile paper, 3@3\(^4\). | Customs receipts, \$381,000. | Clearings, \$7,200,000. | The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$163,000. | Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484\(^6\). | 484\(^6\). | Sight excanage on New York, 488\(^6\). | Sight

Tennessee 6s, old... Tennessee, new ... Virginia 6s, old....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for re-Monday, Aug. 19: Aberdeen st, 80 ft n of Van Buren, w f, 80%x Aberdeen at, 30 th h of van Buren, w f, 6005g 120 2-10 Ts, dated Ang, 15 (Endotph Schloesser to F. W. J. Thomson)

Parmelee at, 96 ft e of Washtenwav, n f, 24x 124 ft, improved, dated April 10 (C. H. and L. J. McCormick to C. A. and A. Johnson).

Eiston road, n w cor Clybourn-place, e f, 83 ft to alley dated and property of the control of the contro Vermont st. 291 ft s of Thirty-first, ef. 25x128
tt, dated Aug. 16 (William J. O'Brien to M. C. McDonald)
Michigan av, s e cor of I wenty-fifth, wf. 24x
110 ft, dated Aug. 16 (William J. O'Brien to M. C. McDonald)
Fourth av, 100 ft s of Harrison st, wf. 25x101
ft, dated Aug. 12 (George Crumbacker to David C. List.
West Randolph st, 28 ft e of Union st, s f, 20x
156 ft; slao, West Van Buren st, n e corner
Aberdeen st, s f, 120 2-10x30 ft, dated Aug.
15 (Radolph schloesser to G. F. T. Hoffman)

To Harrison schloesser to G. F. T. Hoffman)

Harrison schloesser to G. F. T. Hoffman)

Harrison schloesser to G. F. T. Hoffman)

To Harrison schloesser to G. F. T. Hoffman)

Herst to G. T. T. Graves)

Ellen st. 100 ft s of Thirty-cighth st. e f, 25x

Harrison schloesser to G. F. T. Hoffman)

Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf, 405s

Aus.

Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf, 405s

Aus.

Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf, 405s

Aus.

Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf, 405s

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Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf, 405s

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Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf, 405s

Aus.

Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf, 405s

Aus.

Noble st, n e corner of Blackhawk st. wf

M. C. McDonaid).
Prederick place, 450 ft. sof Chestnutst. c f. 40x
188 ft, dated Aug. 12 (George Crumbacker to
Daniel C. List).
WEST OF CHTY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF
MILES OF THE COURT-BOUSE.
California av, 175 ft n of Walbanis at, c f, 25x
100 ft, dated April 4 (J. C. Phillips to Henry
Greenchaum). 1878. In the matter of Alonzo Roberts. Porter D. Roberts, and A. C. Day, dated Aug. 6, 1878. In the matter of George N. Pratt and Thomas J. Lawler, dated Aug. 2, 1878.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two days: Saturday. \$10.05 7.35 5.50 6.40 1.06 984 224 50 50 4 645 2 685 8 33.18 4 645 2 685 8 36.18 4 645 2 655 8 36.18 The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city du

Emily surger	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Triplet at	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	5,657	5,618	4,404	5,46
Wheat, bu	146,030	96,569	69,000	93, 60
Corn, bu.:	462, 333	359,572	441,948	568, 17
Oats, bu	19U, 658	98, 819	79, (814	62,87
Rye, bu	25, :48	22, 439	16,622	34,586
Barley, bu	5,845	7.245	400	92
Grass seed, lbs	258, 764	479, 963	115,711	118,77
F. seed, 1bs	667,620	719.383	1,670	215, 90
B. corn. lbe		24,000	16,419	20,56
C. meats, Ibs.	282,600	236, 170	2,733,134	1, 794, 01
Beef, tes	deserve	**** * 64 2	P 35 18 25 25	5
Beef, bris	*******		372	1
Pork, bris	150	**** *****	632	5.5
Lard, lbs	20,600	400	152,443	943, 30
l'allow, lbs	37, 703	78,945	24:000	23,000
Butter. Ibs	242,213	400, 666	249,652	264, 250
hoga No.	. 6,490	. 4,459	4,686	2, 364
astie, No	324	749	14 (1.338)	1, 188
Sheep, No	31		8575	
litdes. Ibs	7115,850	119,310	235,800	147.02
Highwines, b'is	50	******	. 131	lea
Wool, the	246.811	145, 7500	296,550	199, GM
Potatoes, bu	2.773	182	95%	
Coul, tons	3,712	4.417	1,709	- 1.Oa
liny, tons	20	图图性20	198 19 24	161
nmber, m ft.	2, 123	3,630	2.531	- 3.0%
shingles, m	1.660	1,777	230	4.35
sail. bris	- 2,160	783	3,480	5.62
oultry, ibs	960			LOTTE FEE
builtry, coops		56		Religion.
innie, pkgs		A 1 11 1 204		
SKEN. DKEN	.143	700	2	82
Leese, bas	14.243	31.154	10 194	600

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 129 bu wheat, 1,601 bu corn, 938 bu barley. Do last week, 27,634 bu wheat, 2,277 bu corn, 2,277 bu oats, 5,491 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 white winter wheat, 24 cars No. 1 red, 308 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 24 cars No. 1 rea, 300 cars winter), do, 20 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected (365 winter), 1 car No. 1 spring, 86 cars No. 2 do, 106 cars and 700 bu No. 3 do, 23 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (219 spring), 339 cars and 37, 600 bu high-mixed corn, 816 cars and 39, 400 bu No. 2 corn, 276 cars rejected (1,431 corn); 116 cars No. 2 white oats, 159 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 67 cars oats, 159 cars and 4,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 67 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (345 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 81 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars and 175 bu rejected, 4 cars no grade (92 rye); 8 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars extra No. 3 do, 4 cars ordinary do, 5 cars feed (23 barley). Total (2,475 cars), 1,102,000 bu. Inspected out: 20,463 bu winter wheat, 41,424 bu spring do, 461,687 bu corn, 88,111 bu oats, 16,404 bu rye, 2,835 bu barley.

The following statement shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week: Shipped. | Flour. | Wheat | Corn. | Oals. 19,044 106,350 139,407 417,475 25 7,839 5,785 145,227 1,338,678 80,766 1,400 85,000 To Buffalo.
To Grie
To Oswego.
To Oswego.
To Ogdensburg.
To Port Huron.
To other U. S. ports.
To Montreal.
To Kingston.
To Collingwood.
To Goderich.

Also, 2.139 bu rye by rail, 131,600 bu do to Buffalo, and 8.913 bu bariev by rail. The leading produce markets were again lower yesterday, with a large volume of business doing., In provisions the yellow-fever in the South was assigned as the chief cause, while the decline in grain was due to the fact of unusually large re-ceipts. The volume of wheat arrivals here was accompanied by news of hig receipts at other points. Toledo reported 1, 100 cars, and Detroit 500, with the assurance that receipts would con-tinue large were it possible to handle it. Seaboard time large were it possible to handle it. Seaboard receipts are also on the increase. The arrivals of corn were simply enormous, and yet it was reported that an important Southern road is fairly blocked for miles with corn-laden cars. The receipts of corn here during the current month promise to be not far from 12,000,000 bu, and oats are also coming forward in great profusion. Of course the hands of speculative operators are weakened by the fear of larger offerings here than will be wanted, and that there will seen be a big accommission on the that there will even be a big accumulation on the

seaboard, while carriers advance their asking rates

in prospect of more demand for their services.

The dry-goods trade continues to improve. The attendance of buyers shows but elight increase, but mail orders are beginning to come forward quite freely, and the daily distributions reach very fair proportions. In the grocery market there was fair ctivity, and the market again displayed a firm supply and were easier. Coffees were strong, with a tendency to go higher, the New York market having advanced a 1/4c on Saturday. The butter market continues active and firm, especialty for choice grades, the supply of which fall considerably short of the demand. Cheese met with a fair demand from the Eastern and Western trade, and was held at fully previous prices. Full creams grades. The fish market remains as before. Business is restricted by a lack of supplies. No changes were noted in the market for dried fruit and canned goods. Oils were in fair demand, with lard, linseed, carbon, and turpentine ruling firm. Bag-ging was anchanged, as were also tobacco, leather,

coal, and wood.

The shipments of lumber continue liberal, and trade at the yards is steadily improving. The market is steadier, the price-list adopted Saturday evening being the guide of nearly all the dealers. The cargo market was more active and steadier. Wool was steady under a fair Western demand, and The demand for broom-corn, hay, and hops was light, and the two drst named was easy, while the iast was strong in view of the bad outlook for the coming crop. Timothy seed was dull and easier, and other kinds steady. The offerings of green fruits were light even for a

Monday, and the best varieties sold readily to th city and outside buyers.

Lake freignts were firmer, but quiet. For corn to Buffalo 314c was paid early, and after that 4c was asked, which shippers would not pay. Room was taken for 145,000 bu corn and 112,000 bu oats. Rail freights were advanced 5c per 100 lbs in ympathy with the stronger feeling among water The rates per 100 lbs on grain are now 30c to New York and 35c to New England points; to Baltimore 32c. Boxed meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats

10c more than grain. and 15c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 10%c on wheat and 9%c on corn. GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

New York on the dates named: Aug. 17, Aug. 10, Aug. 18, Aug. 19, 1878. 1878. 1877. 1878.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Aug. 19. -Receipts-Flour, 24, 100 brls; wheat, 599,870 bu; corn, 279,469 bu; oats, 121,025; corn-meal, 508 pkgs; rye, 21,500 pkgs; malt, 33, 200 pks: pork, 685 pkgs; beef, 3,060 pkgs;

808 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 423,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats. 29,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu. PROVISIONS.

Was firm at 6%06%e for city and 6%06%e

old do at 59c; 13.000 bn No. 3 at 825c; 830 bu on the weekster; 800 bn rejected at 86c; and 5,000 bu by sample at 6708725c. Total, 71,800 bu.

Hand Where So bin rejected at 86c; and 5,000 bu by sample at 6708725c. Total, 71,800 bu.

Hand Where Wart Wart Was include, there being practically none on sale.

Where Wart Wart Was active, but ranged 8c lower the theory of the same as cash. Spot sales were reported of 2,900 bu No. 1 red at 9714698c; 31,400 bu No. 2 red at 90546185c; 8,300 bu No. 3 at 88c; and 4,400 bu by sample at 700,800. Total, 43,800 bu.

CORN Was active and weak, declining 46966 from the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were firm, but other American markets tended to dullness, for the same relation as ours turned downward.—the fact of very large receibts here, while freights were stronger, making it necessary to reduce quotations here or advance them on the seaboard. If there is to be any profit on shipment. For once spot corn was weaker than futures, the quotations on which were the same relation and the seaboard. If there is to be any profit on shipment. For once spot corn was weaker than futures, the quotations on which were the same of the same relation of the seaboard. If there is to be any profit on shipment. For once spot corn was weaker than futures, the quotations on which were the same of the same of the same relation and the seaboard. If there is to be any profit on shipment for once spot corn was weaker than futures, and the seaboard of the same relation of the seaboard. If there is to be any profit on shipment for one spot corn was weaker than futures, and the seaboard of the same seaboard of the same seaboard. Shipment seaboard as 38468 3846. Spot and seller the month at 384683846, the latter closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 and high-mixed closed at 38468 3846; spot but same at 38468 3846; spot but

and extra 3 at 700; 400 bit No. 3 at 470; 400 bu feed at 380; 2,800 bu by sample at 500871/60 on track. Total, 10,200 bu.

Wheat was active and steady, except that August was easier. Sales were renorted of 280,000 bu at 923/4607/66 for September. 914/4601/46 for October, 90% for the year, and 93/4/4609/66 for August, 200 bu at 38% for Cottober. Corn was steady, with sales of 75,000 bu at 38% for October. October. As 95/4/609/66 for September, and 38c for October. October. As 95/4/609/66 for September, and 38c for October. As 95/4/609/66 for September, and 88.00/66 for September of 0ctober. As 95/4/609/66 for September and 25/4/607/6 for October. Lard was 15/4/67.12% for September. Short ribs. Sales 10,000 bt 36 30.00 for September. Short ribs. Sales 10,000 bt 36 30.00 for September. Wheat sold on the chabstone at 93/4/69/25/6 for September and closed at 23/4/66/25/6 for September. Provisions were easier, sales being reported of 2,000 bris mess pork September at 85.55; 2,000 to salard for September and October at 37.12/4; 30,000 bs short ribs at \$6.00 seller October.

Three vessels were taken in the afternoon for 112,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in light request. No changes are noted in prices, though they would probably be reduced for large orders. Choice hurl corn is scarce, and the best would fetch about 6e in a small way. The following prices are given for broom-corn retailed from store. The country shipper could scarcely expect to get these figures: Choice green hurl, 5-9-60; green brush that will work itself, 44-60-56; red-tipped, 44-60-56; red medium, 3-60-496.

BUTTER-The demand for this staple continues steadily good. Shippers as well as the home-trade bought generously yesterday, and the advance gained during the last week was easily maintained. Not enough fine table butter is arriving to meet the demand, but of other grades the supply is ample. We quote the market firm as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 20-62-26; good to choice dairy, 14-618c; medium of the price to common.

creamery, 20623c; good to choice dairy, 14618c; medum, 9612c; inferior to common, 668c.

BAGGING—There was nothing new to be said of this market. Trade is as active as could reasonably be expected, and the tenor of prices remains firm. Grain-bags still show rather an advancing tendency. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 25%c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19%c; American, 19%c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu. 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c wool sacks, 40@45c. BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate de-

mand and generally steady. The outside price for common brick is \$5.00. Common brick, \$4.25685.00; pressed brick, \$4.30.0615.00; Ilme, in bulk, Soc per brit do in barrels, 75c; Chicago cenican, \$2.5562.75 per brit placed brick, \$4.30.0615.00; Ilme, in bulk, Soc per brit do in barrels, 75c; Chicago cenican, \$2.5562.75 per brit placed brit. Soc per bulk, \$1.55 per brit. placed pair, 20c per bulk discingan stocco, \$1.50 per brit. placed pair, 20c per bulk discingan stocco, \$1.50 per brit. placed pair, 20c per bulk discingan stocco, \$1.50 per brit. placed pair, 20c per bulk discingan stocco, \$1.50 per brit. placed pair, 20c per bulk discingan stocco, \$1.50 per brit. placed pair and as week, and were firm for british good. Low grades are to nextly full supply, and prices show a good deal of irregularity. Quotations remain as before. Full Co.C.A.L.—In this market no changes were apparent. There was a restricted demand at the annexed range of prices: Lackawana, large egg, \$6.00: small egg, \$6.00: mall, \$6.00: range. \$6.25; Fledmont. \$7.00: Blossourg. \$6.00: Faige. \$6.25; Pledmont. \$7.70: Blossourg. \$6.00: Faige. \$6.20: Baltimore & Ohio, \$4.2564.75; Milonk, \$5.594. Wilmington, \$3.00: Garriston, \$6.20: Faige. \$6.20: Baltimore & Ohio, \$6.256. Pledmont. \$7.70: Blossourg. \$6.00: Faige. \$6.20: Small. \$6.20: Faige. \$0.00: Faige. \$6.20: Faige. \$6

that the Southern consumption of meats will prove to be very much diminished as a consequence of the visitation.

Mrss Porr—Was active and weak, declining 456,50c per bri from the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 75 bris spot at \$2,75; 250 bris selier August at \$9.75; 20,500 bris selier September at \$9.70; 40,100,74; and 30,500 bris selier October at \$9.77; 40,100,74; and \$9.65 spot or selier the month; \$9.625,400, 500 or selier the month; \$9.625,400 or selier the self-the the self-the the self-the the self-the self-the the self-the self-the the self-the self-the

sait. 90c per bri; ordinary coarse, \$1.10; datry, with bags, \$2.1062.25, according to slee, without bags, \$3.100 per bri; åshton, \$3.00 per sack.

SEELDS—Timothy was weaker under large offerings, with less demand. The bulk of the receipts required recleaning, and buyers were uncertain about freights, which were reported to be higher. Sales were made at \$1.2061.34, prime closing at about \$1.2061.30. First \$1.2061.34, prime closing at about \$1.2061.30. First comparatively little seek—the receipts were large, but comparatively little seek—the market. A small sale of clock, buyers holding off (ill then. Sale was reported of 150 bris on the basis of \$1.00 per gailon for raw. New York was quoted at \$1.00.4621.10, Cincinnati at \$1.00, and Peoria at \$1.00.

WOLL—Was in fair Western demand and steady. The dealers are 'fairly supplied, and are filling orders promotly at quotations: Washed fleece, 22631c; medium unwashed wool, 21823c; the do, 10 m 2004 condition. 19621c: the heavy unwashed, 16818c; tubwarded, choice, 5863c; cum flown to fair do, 35435c. Colorado flae and medium, 23625c; do, coarse, 15618c.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE-Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,281 head; same time hast week, 2,272 head. It was a rather unsatisfactory cattle market. Seliers managed to worry through without submitting to any very considerable decline; but it was a dull and dragging trade throughout the day. The receipts fell within reasonable limits, and were up to the recent average in point of quality; but Eastern news was bad, and ouyers seemed to think that they could buy to better adwandage on the morrow. But little strictly choice stock was offered. There were two or three sales at \$5.000 heros obtained \$5.00, but most of the sales of native steers were at \$3.2594.40 for common to good fat steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs. Colorado-Texas and Texas through cattle comprised a pretty large percentage of the supply. Sales of the former were at \$2.2808.3.3, and of the Inter at \$2.2598.275, and seal was not the inter at \$2.2598.275, and seal was not the market closed lieavy. The market closed lieavy. The market closed lieavy. Boston arrived in Liverpool without the loss of a sincle builtock was mentioned in the Boston papers as some thing remarksble, and so it was but Messrs. Walket abilify for the close of the supply of the supply the sales of the some papers as some thing remarksble, and so it was but Messrs. Walket abilify fortunate. During the present season they have shipped to Europe elenen cargoes of cattle, with a loss of out three head.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400.

weighing 800 to 1,000 bs. 2,503.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,650 bs. 3,503.00
Interior—Light Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,650 bs. 3,503.00
Interior—Light Stock Cattle—Common cattle—Common Cattle—Common Cattle—Common Cattle—C

and the fact thus the prevision market was an active animal. Both shippers and packers bought freely, and sales were quite at fully saturday's prices until near the close, when the feeling became easier. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs and the sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon hogs and the sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon to prime bacon to prime bacon to the sold at \$4.25 cm. Common to prime bacon to

\$2.5%\$4.00 per 100 lbs for poor to choice. Extra grades nominal.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Aug. 19—Bergyrs—Receipts, 5,000, maxing 11,750 for the week, against 8,040 last week supply largely made up of common cattle, including an unusual proportion of Texas and Colorado stock. Market extremely duli, and poorest matives and all grades of Texas, Cherokee, and Colorado stock further declined a small traction. Poor to extra native steers, 756 to dress 55 bs to 1056 to dress 57 hs, the outside figure for ten car-loads extra Kantucsy steers, 1,500 hs average, taken for export, and the inside price for two car-loads lillinois steers, 1,638 hs; Texas and Cherokee cattle, 667½ to dress 54.55 hs. Exporters used 800 far steers as 96105c. Silver-Receipts, 7,700, making 27,300 for the week, against 28, 100 last week; market fairly firm for good stock, but weak for common; sheep, 364%: per b; lambs, 4560c; exports for the week, 650.

Swing-Receipts, 9,300, making 25,700 for the week,

arainst 21.620 last week; fair Ohio hogs, \$4.45 per 100 hs; good do, \$4.50064.60.

St. LOUIS.

St. Supply of shipping grades light, and demand for butchers' stuff good; fair to prime native steers, \$2.5065. do cows and helfers, \$2.5063. 25; do core-fed Texan steers, \$3.0063. 35; good to prime grass Texan steers, \$3.0063. 35; good to prime grass Texan steers, \$3.0063. 35; common to fair, \$2.5063. 30; receipts, 100.

Hous-Sion; lower: light shipping to good Yorkers, \$4.5064.50; packing, \$4.2064.40; butchers' to sciect, \$4.20

mutions, \$3.2563.50; choice to fancy, \$3.063.75; export graces, 100 to 140 Bs, would bring \$3.8564.25; receipts, 200.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2.618 head through and 57 local stock; total for the week ending to-day, 4.437 through and 3.174 local, against 3.740 through and 57 local stock; total for the week ending to-day, 4.437 through and 3.174 local, against 3.740 through and 1.62 local last week; very little business done to-day; only 11 loads sold, all for the local trade, except 4 loads for New York; the retail trade has been unusually light; prices are, however, certainly 15c from last week.

Hous—Necetpts, 7.580 head; total for the week, 15.-015, against 40.170 last week; grassers, \$3.7564.40; Yorkers, \$4.1564.40; Philadelphias, \$4.809.510.

SHEYFALO, AUG. 19.—CATLE—Receipts, 1.615; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEYFALO, AUG. 19.—CATLE—Receipts, 1.615; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEYFALO, AUG. 19.—CATLE—Receipts, 1.615; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEYFALO, SHEYFALO.

BUFFALO, AUG. 19.—CATLE—Receipts, 1.615; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEYFALO, SHEYFALO.

BUFFALO, AUG. 19.—CATLE—Receipts, 1.615; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEYFALO, SHEYFALO.

BUFFALO, AUG. 19.—CATLE—Receipts, 5.10; market without week; (21 to good Western sheep, \$4.1565.50; choice, \$3.7063.89; choice, \$3.7063.50; choice, \$3.7063.50; choice, \$3.7063.50; choice, \$4.1565.60; choice, \$4.706.70%; best grades disposed of, fair proportion bought for Eastern trade.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 19.—BEEF CATLE—Market fairly active and quality not quite as good, with values unchanged; very best, \$5.856; first quality, 496446; medium, 3566446; ordinary, 256635; medium, 3566446; ordinary, 256635; medium, 3566446; ordinary, 256635; emoint on prices well maintained; \$4.60650; crecipts, 5.690;

SHEYFALO, AUR. 19.—BEEF CATLE—Market fairly active and prices well maintained; \$4.60650; crecipts, 5.690;

64c. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19. Hous Dull, weak, and lower: common, \$2.75@3.75: light, \$3.80@4.15; packine, \$4.15@4.50; butchers', \$4.50@4.60; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 475.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active, and steadler. The offerings numbered about 35 cargoes, and about half of these were sold, mostly to local dealers. There was no reported change in prices, which were quoted steadier, in view of the increasing country demand, which makes the yard dealers more willing to purchase. Piece-stuff was steady at \$7.5098.00, common inch at \$8.2549.00, and medium at \$9.50981.00. Lath were eteady at \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.7002.05.

Sates: Cargo schr G. L. Wrenn, from Cheboygan, 250.000 ft milli-run strips and boards at \$25.00, \$11.50, and \$7.001 tath. \$1.25, and shingles at \$1.7002.05.

Sates: Cargo schr G. L. Wrenn, from Cheboygan, 250.000 ft milli-run strips and boards at \$25.00, \$11.50, and \$7.001 tath. \$1.25, and \$1.50, tath. \$1.25, and \$1.001 tath at \$1.25, barge Mary Amands, from Spoonville, 170, 200 ft strips and boards at \$11.00; lath at \$1.25, share Mary Amands, from Spoonville, 170, 200 ft strips at \$1.00; 150,000 ft piece-stuff at \$7.50; schr City of Grand Haven, from Grand Haven, 1.280, 600 B and A shingles at \$1.75; schr Svaline, from Caeboygan, 250, (von ft mill culls at \$5.50; barge Cilipper, from Mainistee, 130,000 ft piece-stuff at \$7.50; schr City of Grand Haven, from Sport schr Descurdes, from White Lake, 180,000 ft piece-stuff at \$7.70.

The yard market was fairly active, and steadler. The shiements were liberal, and in view of the botter demand, dealers were disposed to adhere to the lately-revised price-list, which is given below: First and second ciear, 154 and 2 inch. \$25.00630.00 Third clear, 154 to 2 inch. \$25.00630.00 Third clear, 154 to 2 inch. \$25.00630.00 Third clear, 164 to 2 inch. \$25.00630.00 First and clear dressed siding. 16.00317.00 Host boards, A, 13 inches and upwards. 31.00633.00 Pioroling, third common, dressed. 16.00317.00 Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 31.00633.00 First common dressed siding. 16.00317.00 Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 31.00633.00 Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards. 31.00633.00 Box boards, B, 13 inches

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—GRAIN—Winter wheat fluctuated considerably; actual dealings to a liberal aggregate indicated a decline of 162c per bu of free and, in most instances, urgent offerings, closing weak; apring wheat less active and unsettled: for prompt delivery weaker: for August delivery apeculative bidding advanced without leading to business, and options offered much lower, resulting in a moderate movement, leaving of rather more steadily at modified figures: No. 2 Northwestern spring. August option, \$1.13 old and \$1.19 asked; October, \$1.0501.08. Corn declined about \$4.9%c per bu on freer offerings, and comparatively moderate movement, closing heavily; mixed Western ungraded at 446504c; yellow Western, 504651c; white do, 54c. Rye attracted less attention, and was quoted somewhat weaker, though not offered freely for prompt or forward delivery; No. 2 Western for September delivery quoted at 64c without further movement. Oats quoted down generally \$601c per bu on freer offerings and a moderately active inquiry for supplies; white Western, 19.000 bu at 28563656; mixed Western, 7,700 bu at 286336; No. 2 Chicago quoted at \$36 asked; aggregate of frain in store, 2 c.08, \$250 bu, against 1,707, 600 bu Aug.

20, 1877.
PROVISIONS-Mess pork in less request for early delivery at reduced prices; sales of 180 bris mess within a range of \$10.25@10.50 for fair to choice for forward range of \$10.25-210.50 for fair to choice fur forward delivery; Western mess in moderate demand; August option quoted \$10.10 bid; September. \$10.10 bid; October. \$10.20; November nominal; December nominal. Cut meats very quiet at about former farures. Bacon in slack request; Western long clear quoted at 8%c. Western steam lard in less demand and easier prices; for early delivery; sales of 332 tes prime new at \$7.50, closing at \$7,4067.45; for forward delivery, fairly active, October option attracting most attention at reduced rates: August option quoted at \$7.4067.494; September, \$7.4047.424; October, \$7.4047.494; November nominal; Polember, \$7.2567.35; seller the year nominal; refined in more demand for the Continent at \$7.50.

©7.00. SUGARS—Raw inactive on a basis of 7@9 3-10c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in light demand at about former figures.
WHISKY-Dull, but firm, with \$1.09% bid and \$1.10

WHINKY—Dull, but firm, with \$1.00% bid and \$1.10 asked.

Freights—Active inquiry for secommodation for grain at generally firm rates: offerings of provisions, tobacco, and other general cargoes on berth to a fair aggregate at frevious quotations; for Liverpool engagements included by steam 1,650 bris flour through freight by outpost steam lines at 20 9d, this bid here and 3s asked; 12,000 boxes cheese at 45s; 2,800 packages provisions, chiefly through freight, at 30a@32s 6d.

New York, Aug. 19.—Corron—Quiet at 120124c; sales, 410; futures quiet, but steady; sales 20,000; August, 11.89c; September, 11.63c11.20; December, 11.37c11.38c; November, 11.19c11.20; December, 11.37c11.38c; November, 11.19c11.20; December, 11.35c1.3cc; November, 11.45c11.7cc.

Flours—Nominairy unchanged; receipts, 24,000; sales, 17,000; superfue State and Western, \$3.30c4.0c; consider 75; common to choice white wheat extress, \$3.85c6, 50; extra Ohio, \$4.00c6.7c; common to choice St. Louis, \$4.00c6.7c; Minnesota Patent Process good to XX, \$6.25c6.30. Rye four steady at \$2.75c.

Conn.—Maal.—Firm; less active, at \$2.70.

good to XX, \$6.2568.90. Rye four steady at \$2.7568.33.

CORN-MRAL-Firm; less active, at \$2.70.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter quiet; spring nominally unchanged; ungraded spring, \$1.05681.10; ungraded winter, red, \$956681.11; winter, No. 3 do, \$1.0481.05; No. 2 red winter, \$1.056.09; ungraded winter, \$1.056.09; ungraded winter, \$1.056.10; No. 2 red winter, \$1.056.10; No. 1 amber, \$1.14; steamer No. 2 red winter, \$1.05; No. 1 amber, \$1.14; steamer amber, \$1.056.109; ungraded white, \$1.05661.22; No. 2 white, \$1.356; 14; No. 1, \$1.214; us. 2.3; No. 1 steamer, \$1.186; 186; white State, \$1.24; receipta, \$00.000 bu; shipmenta, 700.000 bu. Bariey nominal; bariey mat steady; skx rewed State, \$1.256.11; receipta, \$279.000 bu; sales, \$40.000 bu; ungraded, \$46.5054; c. steamer, \$479.5854; un. No. 2, \$456.956; united with western, \$50.000 bu; shipmentaled, \$40.000 bu; ungraded, \$40.000 bu; u

changed.
PETROLEUM-Market dull; united, 1013/@10134; crude,

Total Total Total..... Total.....

SHIPMENTS—Wheat. 68,000 bu: corn. 9,000 bu:
Frestorts—To Liverpool. per steam, quiet: cotton, 4d; flour, 28 61; grain. 74,67761.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—PLOUE—Inactive: supers, 22,3084.00; extras, 82,0086.00; Pennsylvania family, 83,0086.00; extras, 82,0086.00; Pennsylvania family, 84,0085.60; extras, 82,0086.00; Pennsylvania family, 84,0085.60; extras, 82,0086.00; Pennsylvania family, 85,5087.00; patent and sich grades, 87,0084.50; ox Pennsylvania family, 85,5087.00; patent and sich grades, 87,0084.50; extra and drm; buyers and sellers apart; red, 81,0761.08%; amber, 81,0761.08%; Corn dill. weak, and lower; yellow, 4-6550; mixed, 48c. Oats duil, and weak: receipts of heavy white Western. 28-680; mixed do. 28-280. Hye scarce and firm at 58-680; mixed do. 28-280. Hye scarce and firm at 58-680; mixed do. 58,75086.00; hama, 812,09813,00; jeckled do, \$10,00810.50; green do, \$8.60. Lard duil, weak, and lower; city kettle, \$7.75.
BUTYER—Unchanged.
E608—Steady and firm: Western, 1536-8160.
E608—Steady and firm: Western, 1536-8160.
E608—Steady and firm: Western, 1536-8160.
E708—Steady and firm: Western, 1536-8160.
E708—Steady and firm: Held at \$1.08.
E708—Steady and firm: Mestern, 1536-8160.
E708—Steady and firm: Held at \$1.09.
E708—Steady and firm: Steam and Hybria and Hybri

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, Se63; No. 2, Se 64; spring, No. 1, Se64; No. 2, Se; white, No. 1, In 74; No. 2, 10s 3d; club. No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn-New. No. 1, 298 3d; No. 2, 29s.
PROVISIONS-POR. 49s. Lard, 38s.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—COTTON-Quiet and unchanged; sales. 7,000 bales: American. 4,000; S 9-1668 11-16.
LONDON, Aug. 19.—TALLOW—38s.
REFINED PREDOLUM—38 3d.
CALOUTTA LINSEED OIL—514.

E; renned, 11c.
TALLOW-Strady.
RESIN—Unchanged.
TLEAPENTINE—Unlet at 27@27%c.
EGGS—Firmer: Western, 15;galide.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and lower; mess, \$10.25@
10.50. Beef steady. Cut meats, long clear middle,
5gc. Lard active and lower; prime steam, \$7.50
BUTTER—Unchanged.
UHERSE—Steady: Western, 5@8%c.
WHISKY—Market dult; \$1.09;6.

Special Dispute to The Tribune,
MILWAUKEE, Auc. 19.—The following is to
MILWAUKEE, Auc. 19.—The following is to
WHEAT.

O. 1 spring hard.

O. 1 spring hard.

Total. 14,112 11,520

To the Western Associated Press.

Milwaterra Aug. 19. — Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grais—Whest—Market lower; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.08; No. 240, \$1.015; August. \$1.015; September. 96c; October, 94c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 85c. Cora lower; No. 2, 3846c. Oats lower; No. 2, 2115c. 187e 3c lower; No. 1, 504g. Bariey weaker; No. 2 spring, November, \$1.19; oid, \$1.15; new September, \$1.20; Provisions—Essenier; quiet. Mess pork quiet; \$10.00 cash and August. Prime steam lard, \$7.37g.

Preturers—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. Keckers—Foor. 2,000 bris: wheat, 23,000 bu.

Baltinors. Aug. 19. — Foors wheat, 23,000 bu.

Baltinors. Aug. 19. — Foors—Quiet and steady; Boward street and Western super, \$2.5063, 25; extra, \$3.0004 50; family, \$4.7665, 25.

Grain—Wheat—Western miser, and August, \$6.05461.09; September, \$1.05; October, \$1.054, Corn—Western dull and lower: Western mixed, spot and August, 49c; september, 49464941c; October, 50fc; steamer, 40-46491c; October, 50fc; steamer, 40-46491 Total.....

286 280; mixed, 27c; Pennsylvania, 286280; Mye nominal.

HAY-Dull: Maryland and Pennsylvania prime,
\$10.00611.00. Quiet and easier. Pork, \$12.00. Bulk
neats-Loose shoulders, \$6.600c; clear rib sides, 70.

74c; packed, \$6.675c. Bacon-shoulders, \$6.675c;
clear rib sides, \$6. Hams, 1961c. Laud-Reined,
solver rib sides, \$6. Hams, 1961c. Laud-Reined,
HUTTER-Scate and firm; choice Western, 15601c.

PETROLEUM-Quiet; reflued, 106c; crude, \$6886c.

COPERC-Frmat \$1.08.

KECEIPTS-Flow, 4, 20 Orls; wheat, 155,000 bu; corn,
29.040 90. 048, \$2.000.

u. xxxxs-Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn. 31,000 bu; CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 19.-Co CINCINNATI, O., and fair and firm; family, \$4.5063.75.

FLOUR—Demand fair and firm; family, \$4.5063.75.

FLOUR—Demand fair and firm; family, \$4.5063.75.

FLOUR—Demand fair and firm; family, \$4.5063.75.

FLOUR—ALGAZE

Outs steady at 226226.

Outs steady at 226226.

Outs fair and firm; family, \$4.5063.75.

ox-Firm at 1116c.

CANAL PREIGHTS-Higher; wheat, 5040; corn. &

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—PLOUR—Quiet and changed.
GRAIN—Wheat weak: No. 2 red, August 30c; September, steadard. Cora weaker; 305-637c. Oatsquiet missed, 21-96-224. Hye firmer; No. 2, 5-26-50.

65-6c. Lard, 75-6c. Hams, 10c.
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—PLOUR—Quiet and seady GRAIN—Wheat—Extra. 81.03-6; white, 81.09-68-51.09-86-61.09 and 20c; 10c. 20c.
Swego, Aug. 19.—6xain—Wheat unchanged Corlower; No. 2 Toledo, 49c; rejected, 48c. Unit quiet; mixed State, 30c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA. Aug. 19.—Highwings-Steady at \$1.00;

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK. Aug. 19.—Business was fair with pact-age houses and the jobbing trade was a trifle more as-tive; cotton goods were firm and Atlantic brown sheet-ings advanced id. Prints were in fair demand and firm. Ginghams and cotton dress goods were in good request. Worstell dress goods were fairly active. Menh wear of woolenh were quiet. Foreign goods were in fair demand.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—PERBOLEUM—Market druj quotations unchanged; standard white. 110 test, st. OIL CITY, Aug. 19.—PERBOLEUM—Market socced-very quiet, with sales at \$1.015, declines to \$1.004, at which price to closed weak; shipments, status mer-aging, 44,000; transactions, 10,000.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON. N. C., Aug. 19. - SPIRITS OF TURNS

IOWA.

on-A Bibulous Good Crops. Good Crops.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.
DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—A few weeks since Mental Welsh, a farmer's daughter, hirtly respected, went to work at the American Rouse, Scrantón. She appeared to be brooding over some trouble, but told no one what. On Monday evening she discovered a bottle containing an ounce of carbolic acid. She swallowed the entire contents of the bottle, and delirered the bottle to the landlady, saying nothing, and immediately laid down on the bed. It was not long before she was in terrible agony, went

de the entire contents of the bottle, and delined the same of the bottle, and delined the bottle to the landlady, saying nothing, and immediately laid down on the bed. It was not long before she was in terrible agony, when a physician was called, who declared her case hopeless. She utterly refused to give any results a physician was called, who declared her case hopeless. She utterly refused to give any results a power of the transport of strychina. Two years ago his wife a place of the house of strychina. Two years ago his wife deed, since when he has been despondent. He had rented his farm, and recently had proposed to deed it to the elessee, provided he would give him a home as long as he litted, which was declined, when he remarked that had no friends, and might as well did 6. Or saturday morning he went to the well and filled a cup with water, which he took to he field, and no friends, and might as well did 6. Or saturday morning he went to the well and filled a cup with water, which he took to the field, and maken and the same of the house. The men having gone to the field, and asked for a room, which was given her. See selection of the house and the same of the house and a see shoulders, offertiles. Liye &c lower; like, liye &c lower; like, liye &c lower; like, liye &c lower; like, liye &c lower, like, l

A Nice Little Boy.

In London the other day a woman named Harris asked her boy, 5 years of age, to rose the cradle of his infant brother, aged 3 months. The boy, who was of a passionate nature, asswered, "I don't want to rock him." and, on his mother leaving the room for a minute, to got a large iron hall and struck the child under the left eye with it, the eye being blackenes. Remedies were applied, but the child died from effusion on the brain consequent on the wound. At the inquest, one juryman wished to legally punish the child, and contested the verdict fur a quarter of an hour, but ultimately a verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned.

ALISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

Vessel an

SINK

Kershaw.

Roscia

East Sagina

Mackinaw repo
of Point Saub

Friday night, w
the Michigan S
Orient Mutasi MACKINAW (
Java sank at
Sanble, Lake
board coupling
and passed he
Charles Kersl
learn full part

Commercial north of Ludi Michigan, and this port, in a ly no lives we Ensign, of Buther having her A TRIBUNE learned from Buffalo to Chithe 17th inst. consigned by kins & W 250 tons of freight. 50

The most se loss - that has eral years is t large iron pro

at Saginaw aponut 3d, 0d aponu

The July some interes the Sault Ct the month of the Sault Ct the month of the Sault Ct the month of the Sault Ct the sault Sau

On the left her the even time car usual, the tempted, minutes. Springwe running hours and land to I stapping, hours and fast runn fast runn SAA The she will be said to be said

Sinking of the Iron Propeller Java Off Big Point Au Sable

The Captain and Crew, Consisting of Twenty-five Persons, All Safe.

Vessel and Cargo a Total Loss. Amounting to About \$150,000.

Minor Mishaps, Lake Ereights, Items of Interest from Various Ports.

SINKING OF THE JAVA. SINKING OF THE JAVA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Berrato N. Y.. Ang. 19, — The Java cleared resiths port Aug. 12 with a cares of 112 bris of res. 6 boxes of tinware, 50 bris of vinegar, 20 one of stores, and sundry other merchandise, the had a crew of 24 med, with Cap E. L. Pope in command. At Saginaw her cargo was increased by quantity of salt. — The propoller was built at the beyond from Works in this city in 1872, and cost 120,000. She was owned by Messrs. Ensign & 160. The total insurance on the vessel was \$39, on 10,000; Manhattan, \$6,006; Orient, \$2,500 and \$8,333 ather? combanies. The insurance on the cargo cannot be obtained here, has Java rated a 1, was built (roa, and registered 1,525 tons. The owner, saign, is in Cleveland. A telegram from the post, and registered 1, 35 tons. In cowner, asign, is in Cleveland. A telegram from the sprain to a friend in Buffalo stated that his vessel lost in 200 feet of water. The crew were all red, and are going to Detroit on the steam barre

RAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 10.—A special from Yachinaw reports the total loss of the prop Java of Point Sauble. The Java left Saginaw River of Point Sauble. The Java left Saginaw River Priday night with 8,000 bris of sait, shipped by the Michigan Sait Association, and insured in the Orient Metual Insurance Company of New York.

Mackinaw Citt, Mich., Aug. 19.—The prop Java sank at 8:30 yesterday morning off Point Sank Like Michigan. a total loss.

Jara sank at 8:30 vesterally morning off Point Sauble, Lake Michigan, a total loss. The starboard coupling parted. The crew were all saved, and passed here this morning on the steam-barge Charles Kershaw, going to Detroit. I could not learn full particulars.

F. J. STIMPSON.

The most serious disaster—in point of pecuniary

loss—that has occurred on the great lakes for several years is the sinking Sunday morning of the large iron prop Java, Capt. Fred L. Pope, of the Commercial Line, off Grand Point an Sauble, north of Ladmyton, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and distant about 140 or 150 miles from this north an northeasterly direction.

Commercial Line, off Grand Point an Sauble, morth of Ladinston, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and distant about 140 or 150 miles from this port, in a northeasterly direction. Fortunately 20 lives were lost. The loss to Messra. Holt & Ensign. of Buffalo, owners of the Java, is great, they having but \$50,000 insurance upon the vessel, which cost \$175,000 in 1872, when she was built by the King Iron Company, of Buffalo.

Messra. Atkins and Beckwith, agents of the Commercial Line in this city, received a meagre dispatch yesterday forenoon announcing the dissister, and Mr. Thomas Morford, Chicago agent of the Union Steamboat Company, received a telegram from his son, who was a guest of Capt. Pope en the trip, stating that he was safe. No other particulars of the mishap was contained in the store-mentioned telegrams. Later in the day the following press dispatch was sent:

Derreorr, Aug. 19.—A telegram from Mackinaw City this forenoon reports that the prop Java sank off Point & Sahle, Lake Michigan. & half-past 8 resterday morning, and is a total loss. The starboard coupling back. All hands were saved.

A TRIBUNE reporter sought Mr. Beckwith, and learned from him that the Java was bound up from Buffalo to Chicago, and left Saginaw at 1 p. m. on the 17th inst., with 7,000 bris of sait on board, consigned by the Michigan Sait Association to Elikins & Wheeler, of this city, and about freight, 50 tons of merchandise and miscellaneous tright, 50 tons of which were shiriped from Buffalo and Cleveland for this port, and the remainder to Milwaukec. The merchandise consisted of stores, groceries, etc. She was due at Mitwaukec Sunday noon, and at this port yesterday morning. Mr. Beckwith the was of the opinion that one of the wheels of the Java must have struck the from going down. The Java was one of the very stunchest propellers on the lakes, and Mr. Beckwith and stove in one of the plates, thus letting the water into the stern of the vessel, and single port of the care of the vessel, and single port of the struck the

witers, nemen, watchman, decknands, cook, and witers,
The new tomage of the Java was 1,525, and, of bodree, she rated Al. He hast registered valuation was \$400,100, but she was worth to her owners all the cost them. This is the second from propeller that has gone down, the Merchant, the lirst from stamer on the lakes, being the other. It was believed here yesterday that the Java is a total loss, tad cannot be raised. The foregoing contains all the information that could be gleaned in Chicago regarding the disaster, but later dispatches may give further intelligence.

THE SAULT CANAL.

The July report of Collector Chandler shows tome interesting items relative to the business of the Sail Canal. The number of passages during the month were 436, against 540 alst year, a decrease of 104. The toil receipts were \$8,180.47, against \$8,387.38 last year, a decrease of \$206.91. The total tounage of passing vessels this year was 275,764, last year 286,385, a decrease of 10,501 tons. The number of free passages, mostly tugs, this year was 48, last year 95, a decrease of 47, or just about half, which does not speak well for the towing business on the 54. Mary River. The free towing business on the 54. Mary River. The paid towing business on the 54. Mary River. The paid passages this year was 270,836, against 277, 834 last, a decrease of 37. The paid tonnage this year was 270,836, against 277, 834 last, a decrease of 10,008 tons. The average tomage of the vessels passing the canal this year was 698, while last year the same month it was 624%, showing an increase in the tomage of vessels of 74% tons. THE SAULT CANAL.

Cleveland Plaindealer, Saturday: "Steel tow-lines are becoming popular on the lakes. The star Chamberiain has had one during the season, and found it to work well. Yesterday the prop Egyptian, with her consort, the Pelican, left for Marquette, towing with a steel line. It is 600 feet long and weighs less than 800 pounds; is made of the best crucible steel at the same factory that supplies the British navy. It left Liverpool sixteen days ago, was imported and fitted by Mesars. Upon, Walton & Co. for the owner, Mr. R. K. Winslow, and is now on its way to Lake Superior. This may be considered quick work." STEEL TOW-LINES.

A FAST STEAMER..

On the 15th of August the stur City of Detroit left her wharf at Cheveland at 18 minutes to 10 in the evening, and because of being a little behind time carried a few more pounds of steam than usual, though no real trial of her speed was attempted. She stopped at Put-in-Bay twenty-three minutes, and at the Alexander Ilouse wharf and Springwells enough longer to take from her actual running time farig-nise minutes. She was eight hours and fourteen minutes on the way from Cleveland to Detroit, and, deducing the time used in stopping, shows that she made the trip in seven hours and twenty-five minutes, which is certainly fast running.—Belroit Free Fress, 19th.

SAGINAW VALLEY TRADE. ...11,022,0571,389,0002,050,4602,000

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

Beideffort, Aug. 18.—Arrivals—Prop Montank, hopkport, 700 bin cate, 700 bu wheat, 43, 200 bin meak, A. Woodson, Joliet. 6,000 bin corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6, 300 bu corn; Gmaha, Merris, 5, 800 bu corn; Gen. Sperman, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; W. J. Roebock, Utica, 6, 200 bu corn; Board of Trade, Peru, 6,000 bu corn. 70 his wheat; prop Waverly and barre. Peru, 10, 800 his corn; Georgia, Henry, 6,500 bu corn; prop Welcome, Henry, 4,500 ha corn, 357 bin wheat; Friendship, Ottawa, 7,000 bu qats, 500 bu corn. 836 brls flour; prop Whale, Ottawa, 3,800 bin corn; prop City of Henry, Utica, 4,800 bu corn.

Cataract, Utica, 6,000 ba corn; Hadore, Utica, 6,000 ba corn.

Cleared—Prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 20 bris four; Danube, Ottawa, 4,918 ft lumber, 13,000 ft sidne; D. T. Wright, Morris, 66,000 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles, 16,000 lath.

BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 19—10 p.m.—Arrivals—Monlitor, Morris, 6,100 ba corn; Industry, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Chicago Belle, Utics, 6,200 ba corn; from Utica; Messenger, Henry, 3,800 bu corn from Utica; Messenger, Henry, 3,800 bu corn.

Cleared—Pirit National, Bird's Bridge, 3,425 ft lumber, 15,000 saningles, 150 posts, Lockport, Lockport, 200,000 shingles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON.

Marine City, Annie Young, Mackinaw: schrs Gladstone, Scotia, E. J. McVea, John Wesley, H. Bissell, Montpeller.

UD—Props Wissahickon, Swallow and barges, schrs J. S. Austin, L. S. Hammond, Gallistin, P.

Up-Prope Wissahickon, Swallow and barges, schrs J. S. Austin, L. S. Hammond, Gallatin, P. B. Locke, John O'Neil, Alice E. Morris, Wind-South, gentle; weather fine.

Porr Hunox, Aug. 19-10 p. m. - Passed up-Prop Avon, schr Three Brothers.

Down-Frops Winslow, City of Concord, Philadelphia, C. Hurlburt and consort, S. Chamberlin with John Martin, James C. Harrison, Escanaba, Mineral Rock and barges; schrs Alineral State, H. F. Merry, Stafford, L. L. Lamb, Wind-Kortheast, fresh; weather cloudy.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Milwaukee, Aug. 19.—There is absolutely nothing doing in grain freights. Carriers, when asked, invariably report rates firm, with an upward tendency, basing their claim upon Chicago market

dency, basing their claim upon Chicago market reports. Small-lot engagements, for steam, are occasionally made on the Chicago basis. Receipts of grain continue light. The prop Java, sunk in Lake Michigan, had 750 bris of oil and some merchandise for this port. The scow Milton is being repaired at Wolf & Davidson's shippard. She was run down on this lake last fall, and has not been in commission since. The schr Transit is in dry-dock at the same yard to repair a leak, and the schr Dan Newhall in the Milwaukee Company's dry-dock for new keeisons aft.

The star Grace Grummond broke her shaft in the Detroit River Sunday.

The schr D. S. Austin had her anchor flukes broken off during the squall of Friday last when lying to in Pigeon Bay.

The schr Arctaru arrived at Milwaukee Sunday minus her staysail and jib, and with a broken foretopmast. foretopmast.

The scow Magdalena is booked for repairs at this port. She was lately on the beach near South Haven, the blow of last Wednesday doing the

LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were rather quiet, but firm and higher under a first-class demand for vessels, with agents asking higher rates. Charters were made agents asking higher rates. Charters were made for 145,000 bu corn on the basis of 3½c by sail, and 112,000 bu oats at about 2½c to Buffalo. George and Clara Parker, corn to Buffalo at 3½c. To Owego—Schr D. G. Fort, corn on private terms. To Kingston—Schr Algerine, corn at 6½c. To Ogdensburg—Prop St. Albans, corn through. In the afternoon the schr J. Miner, cats the Goderich; schrs B. F. Bruce and Newsboy, cats to Buffalo; latter at about 2½c. It was reported that 3½c was old for corn vessels later in the day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Marquette, Aug. 19.—Arrived—Props D. M.
Wilson, Sparta; schrs Frank Perew, Sumatra,
Genoa. Genoa.

Cieared—Props R. J. Hackett, William McGregor.

Passed up—Props Nyack, Atlantic, Peerless.

Passed down—Props idaho, J. L. Hurd.

NEW LIGHT. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.—On and after Sept. 15, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected on Port Austin Reef, entrance to Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. The light will be fixed white for one minute, followed by five consecutive red flashes of twelve seconds each. NAVIGATIO NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Capt. Aleck Leonard tooks great deal of the "cake" yesterday with the ting Martin Green.

Most of the vessels at the Lumber Market yesterday were towed away before night, their cargoes having been disposed of.

Capt. Sweeney, of the Geodrich stmr Chicago, is confined to his home at Manitowor by illness, and

First Mate Dorsey is in temporary command of the boat.

Capt. Eph Wilson brought the trim little tug Goldsmith Maid out yesterday, having chartered her for the remainder of the season. The same old crew were employed to man her.

Rumor has it that Capt. J. M. Mitehell is in Detroit and has negotiated for the stmr Grace Grummond to come to this port and do the business on the South Haven route, and make excursions from Chicago when not so enzaged. The Grummond was formerly the United States stmr Search, and is said to be well adapted for the excursion business.

A new steam barge, intended for the transporta-tion of still slops from Lynch's distillery, was towed up from maintenacy visited as soon as engines are placed in her she will go on duty.

Elsewhere.

The reported sale of the yacht Burk is denied.

The schr William I. Preston has been fitted out at

The schr William I. Preston has been fitted out at Oswego.
The schr New London, having been released at Cleveland, will soon sail on her vovage to Europe. The schr John T. Mott is receiving new decks and being generally renaired at Oswego.
The date of the sale of the schr Col. Cook has been fixed for the 27th inst, at Cieveland,
The schr Nellie Hammond, of Green Bay, has been seized by United States Marshal Fink for \$21.17 esamen wages.
Captains complain that there is a point of about 100 feet inside the harbor at South Haven that needs dredging very badly.
At East Saginaw, a half-interest in the schr H. A. Richmond has oeen purchased by Thomas S. Marey, of Hanover, N. H., for \$5, 100.
The new steam-barge Alcona, built by Messrs. Linn & Craig, at Gibrallar, has received her engines and outfit at Detroit, and is ready for business.
The Toledo & Lake Erie Steamboat Company are

ness.

The Toledo & Lake Erie Steamboat Company are nesotiating for the purchase of a new steamer to run between Toledo and the Islands in connection with the star Waite.

Now the Detroit Post and Tribuns says Capt. Ted Gadfield has not gone to England to get a fortune that was left to him, but to assist another man in getting one. That first item was "tafly."

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending

t 10 o'clock last night: at 10 o'clock last night:

Schr M. Thompson, While Lake, lumber, Market, Schr Joseph Faige, Eric, coal, Chicago avenue.

Prop Messeucer, Bric, coal, Chicago avenue.

Schr Keiner, Market, Schr Keiner, Market, Schr Keiner, Misser, Market, Schr Keiner, Misser, Market, Schr Milan, Ludisgion, lumber, Market, Schr City of Chicago, Cedar River, lumber, Mudlake, Schr Alice Richards, Green Bay, lumber, Twelfth street.

street.

schr Cuyahoga, Muskegou, ties, Rock Island Rafl-rogd.
Schr Trie, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Frop T. W. Snock, White Lake, lumber, Gas-House Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Gas-House Silp.
Schr Active, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber, Kinzle street,
Schr J. B. Coutes, Muskegon, lumber, Kinzle street,
Schr Martiner Mushestee, lumber, Market,
Schr William Hume, Cleveland, coal, Lake street,
Schr William Hume, Cleveland, coal, Lake street,
Schr Buttan, Manitowoc, nosis, no orders,
Schr J. B. Koyes, Surreon Bay, poins, C. B. & Q.
Schr J. B. Koyes, Surreon Bay, poins, C. B. & Q.
Schr J. W. Avery, Manitoe, lumber, Stetson Silp.
Schr Algae, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Truman Moss, Cedar River, lumber, Allen's
Silp.

Schr Agnes, Maskegob, Immer, Market.
Schr Agnes, Maskegob, Immer, Market.
Schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, Immer, no orders.
Scar Lizzie Doak. St. Joe, Immer, Neastern avenue,
Schr Groton, Sturgeon Hay, no. Deden Silo.
Schr Hamer, Manistee, Immer, east of Kush street.
Schr Gramer, Manistee, Lumber, east of Kush street.
Schr Hamer, Manistee, Lumber, east of Kush street.
Schr Algerine, Milwaukee, light, east of Kush street.
Schr Algerine, Milwaukee, light, east of Kush street.
Schr Algerine, Milwaukee, light, east of Kush street.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Lillie Pratt. Uconto, lumber, Market.
Schr Lillie Pratt. Uconto, lumber, Market.
Schr L. J. Bronson, Medominee, Lumber, Market.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, Rush dreet.
Schr J. J. Bronson, Medominee, Lumber, Market.
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Schr J. Bronson, Medominee, Harber, Market.
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Schr J. Miller M. Market, Market, Schr J. Market, Medominee, Market, Market, Schr J. Market, Ma

Schr Jessie Hoyt, Milwaukee, 19th. Rush as Schr J. A. Hoime, Grand Haven, Iumb street.

Schr John Werk, Mannistee, 19th. Schr America, Surgeon Bay, 19th. Schr Kmm & Tyson, Meukense, 19th. Schr Hall, Mile, and Muskeson, 19th. Schr Mile, and Muskeson, 19th. Schr Mile, and Muskeson, 19th. Schr Mile, 19th. Mile, 19th. Prop St. Albana, Ordensburg, 2016; 19th. Schr M. S. Robinson, Menomine, 19th. Schr G. R. Shokk, White Lake, 2natries, Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, 18th. Prop Favorite, Menominee, 19th. Prop Favorite, Menominee, 19th. Prop Favorite, Menominee, 19th. Prop Fountain City, Bulle, 20th. Schr M. E. Psckard, White Lake, 2ndries, Schr G. R. Johnson, White Lake, 19th. Prop Fountain City, Bulle, 20th. Schr M. E. Psckard, White Lake, 19th. Prop Fountain City, Bulle, 20th. Schr M. E. Psckard, White Lake, 19th. Prop Fountain City, Bulle, 20th. Schr M. E. Psckard, White Lake, 19th. Prop Milwaukee, Wissahlckon, R. C. Britta genger, Juniata, Mohtans, and Badzer State.

THE CROPS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Macon Co., Aug. 19.—One-fourth
of the wheat is threshed and sold. It is the
special crop we have raised for a number of years, both in quality and quantity. Oats are an aver age. Corn is looking very well. Prospects bet

ter than a year ago.

EPPINGHAM, Effingham Co., Aug. 19.—Winter-wheat at least 15 per cent less per acre than last year. Quality very good. Increased acre-age will make up deficiency in yield. Bulk of crop has gone into stack. General feeling, no money in selling. Prospects for corn very poor. Unless we have total failure. we have rain very soon crop will be a

ATHENSVILLE, Greene Co., Aug. 19.—Some winter-wheat has been threshed, and sold at 78 winter-when has been threshed, and sold at locents. The balance stacked in good order, and will not go forward for the present. There has been some improvement in corn. Crop one-third short.

Salem, Marion Co., Aug. 19.—Our winter

SALEM, Marion Co., Aug. 19.—Our winter wheat is yielding nineteen busales per acre. Oats thirty-five. Wheat at 85 cents. Farmers are selfing their wheat at 85 cents. Oats 17 cents. Com will be short at the best. Weather very dry.

Aurox, Madison Co., Aug. 19.—Not more than one-tenth of the crop of winter wheat has gone into stack. Our wheat was injured here in May by frost at least 25 percent. Comprosects for county 50 perseards of full crop. Out off by drouth in July and August.

JOINSONVILLE, Wayne Co., Aug. 19.—The average per acre of the wheat crop will not be so large as expected. A large amount has been threshed and sold. Corn crop lessened by dry weather.

JERSETVILLE, Jersey Co., Aug. 19 .- Consid-

JERSETVILLE, Jersey Co., Aug. 19.—Considerable damage has been done the wheat by threshing before it passed through the sweat. The bulk of the crop is in the stack. There is a disposition now to hold on to it.

BURNT PRABEE, White Co., Aug. 19.—The increased acreage will not make up the loss by damage from rust and other causes. We are sorely disappointed at the yield. Crop about half threshed and sold. Corn was above an average, but budly hurt by drouth.

TERMONT, Tazewell Co., Aug. 19.—Winter wheat is good in quality and quantity. Stock fattening finely. Some hog cholera, but not as much as usual. Corn and potatoes doing extrawell. Bid fair to make nearly a full crop.

INGRAHAM, Jasper Co., Aug. 19.—Our wheat was all stacked without damage. Now worth 800/88 cents. Farmers are selling as soon as threshed.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuni SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 18 .- The following statistics are from the forthcoming (August) crop report of the Department of Agriculture, show-

ing the condition or yield Aug. 1, 1878: COUNTIES. 90 ... 100 100 100 ... 90 95 75 100

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MINNESOTA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 19.—The State Statistician's compilation of county returns shows the total area in wheat last year to have been 1.796,891 acres; this year, 2230,988 acres; total yield last year, 30,276,622 bushels; average county yield, outside of the grasshopper district, from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre; twenty-one counties devastated by grasshoppers reported averages of one to thirteen bushels an twenty-one counties devastated by grasshoppers reported averages of one to thirteen bushels an acre. On present advices, the general average yield this year cannot be placed higher than thirteen bushels to the acre, which would give a total crop of 29,000,000 bushels, of which 8,000,000 bushels will be required for seed and flour at bome, leaving 21,000,000 bushels surplus. Of this surplus probably 3,000,000 will grade No. 1,7,000,000 No. 2, and the remaining 11,000,000 about equally No. 3 and rejected. The total product of oats last year was 13,394,393 bushels. This year the corn crop was 8,945,629 bushels. This year the corn crop was 8,945,629 bushels. This year the acreage in corn is decreased 32 per cent. Last year the barley crop was 2,156,755 bushels. This year the average in barley decreased 22 per cent. The potato crop of last year was 4,330,944 acres, and the area planted this year is increased 7 per cent. This market has always drawnthe large part of its supply of oats and corn from lowa, and will, the coming year, take more than ever from there. Crop reports of yesterday and to-day add nothing of value about this year's wheat. The only question yet upsettled is as to the milling quality of the wheat, our mills being doubtful whether they can with the new wheat keep up the high grade of their flour without greatly reducing the amount produced. Millers and buyers of this city are paying to-day \$1,05@1.10 for old wheat and 95c for new No. 2. Plainview, Wabasha Co., Aug. 19.—Harvest just over. Commenced threshing. Wheat very poor. Yield from five to twelve bushels. Good deal of wheat not cut. Thousands of tons of hay rotted on the ground.

NEBRASKA. Loup City, Sherman Co., Aug. 19.—Oat crop A No. 1. Not less than fifty bushels to the acre. Corn looking fine. As good a crop as we ever raised. Barley a full average crop. Stacking nearly done. Will yield from eighteen to twenty bushels. We fear the quality is not as good as last year. County rapidly filling up.
No tramps wanted, but thousands of indistrious men could better their condition by coming here. Land enough for all.

If RED CLOUD, Webster Co., Aug. 19.—Wheat mostly in stack. Some damage by wet weather during harvest. Small per cent only will be

reshed now. Oats are fine. Corn crop larger threshed now. Oats are the. Corn crop larger than over. Simply immense.
COLUMBUS, Platte Co., Aug. 19.—Having fine, dry weather. Grain all stacked. Wheat crop is immense. Oats are turning out splendidly. Best.crop of corn we exertaised.
BLOOMINGTON, Frankin Co., Aug. 19.—Most of the small grain going into stack. Spring wheat yielding from fitteen to eighteen bushels. Excellent quality. Oats a good crop. A better prospect for corn never known here or any other place. No movement of grain yet.
Norrote, Madison Co., Aug. 19.—Spring wheat will not average over ten bushels to the acre. Mostly in the stack. Oats are excellent, but very little threshed. Prospect for corn very flattering. The heavy rains madden impossible to cut wheat with machines. Some fields were abandoned entirely.

oned entirely. KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune. SILVER LAKE, Sherburne Co., Aug. 19.

Wheat is threshing out well. Runs from eight-een to forty bushels,—averaging twenty-five. Grades No. 2. Corn is 20 per cent better than last year. Oats and barley a poor crop.

DELPHOS, Ottawa Co., Aug. 19.—Wheat went into stack in good shape. But little selling. Farmers inclined to hold for better prices. Cornever promised better in this part of the State. It is simply enormous.

Four Scorr. Bourbon Co., Aug. 19.—Wheat mostly in stack. A good many are now threshing. Prospects good for corn.

ESCAPE OF AN INSANE MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 19.—An insane patient med David F. Hewitt, from Rockford, escaped from the asylum yesterday. He let himself down from a third story window by means of a rope-ladder. He is a dangerous man to be a

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. -+ Satur-excepted. *Sunday excepted. * Monday except

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERY RAILWAY.

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Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bints, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:39 a.m. Nother road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago, but the council Chicago

CHICAGO, SWRLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD, Lepots foot of Lake st., Indiana av., and Sixteenth st. and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket Offices, 30 Clark st., and at depots.

Mendota d Galesburg Express. • 7:35 a.m. • 7:30 b.m.
Ottawa d Streator Express. • 7:35 a.m. • 7:30 b.m.
Dubuque d Stoux City Express • 10:00 a.m. • 3:20 b.m.
Dubuque d Stoux City Express • 10:00 a.m. • 3:20 b.m.
Kanssa & Colorado Express. • 10:30 a.m. • 3:40 b.m.
Downer's Grove Accommant'n 1:50 a.m.
Aurora Passenger. • 5:15 b.m. • 7:35 a.m.

* 5:15 b.m. • 7:35 a.m. Downer's Grove Accommattin 11:00 a.m. 2:005 p.m. Aurora Pasaenger ... 8:15 p.m. 7:35 a.m. Mendota & 'utawa Kuprusa ... 4:15 p.m. 7:35 a.m. Mendota & 'utawa Kuprusa ... 5:30 p.m. 8:35 a.m. Downer's Grove Accommattin 6:15 p.m. 7:33 b.m. Downer's Grove Accommattin 6:15 p.m. 7:33 b.m. 10:35 a.m. 10:3 Pullman Palace Diring Cars and Pullman 16-whee Sleeping Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha of the Pacific Express.

the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ET. LOUIS AND ORIGAGO KANSAS CITY & ENVER SHORT LINES Union Dept. West Side, near Madison et. Dridge, and Twenty-third-st. Tief et Office. 122 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUK, & ST. PAUL BAILWAY. Union Depot, corner singson and Canal-sts. Tick's Office, 63 South Clargest, opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Milwankee Express. 7:35a m. 7:45p m. Wisconsin & Minnesona, green Bay, and Menasha tureagh Day Express. 10:10a m. 4:00b m. 60:00mowoc, Wank'she hadison and Iowa Express; 5:00p m. 10:45a m. Wisconsin & Minnesona, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express. 9:00p m. 7:00a m. All trains run via Milwankee. Ticketa for St. Paul and Minnespolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot foot d Lake-st and foot of Twenty-second-st
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st, near Clark.

Louis Express 4 S:30a, m. 6:20p. m

MICRIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, of Tcirrk-st., southeast corner of Ran
doiph, Grand Pacine hotel. and at Paliner House.

Mall (via Main and Air Line)... * 7:00 a. m. * 6:55 o. m.
Day Express... * 7:00 a. m. * 10:39 a. m.
Kajamazoo Accommodation... * 4:00 p. m. * 10:39 a. m.
Kajamazoo Accommodation... * 4:00 p. m. * 10:39 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)... * 5:15 p. m. 8:300 a. m.
Night Express... * 10:00 p. m. * 10:39 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. Leave. | Arrive. 8:00 a. m. 7:00p. m. press 5:15 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 19:00 a. m. 19:10 p. m. 18:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & ONIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: SS Clark-st., Palmer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depts (Exposition Building). LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINC MNATI & ST. LOUIS R B. (Cincinnati Air Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side KANKAKEE LINE

CHICAGO, BOCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD Depot, corner of van hures and Sherman House.

Uline, 36 Claig-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

Davenport Express. 7:50 a. m. 7:25 p. m. Omaha Leaven with & 16th Ex 10:31 a. m. 3:40 p. m. Peru Accommodation 5:500 p. m. 10:20 p. m. Night Express. 10:20 p. m. 16:15 a. m. All meals on the One has Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

NEW INVENTION. ADVANCED THINKERS.

Who Keep Pace with the March of Science, and Avail Themselves of its Privileges.

Quick to Perceive, Willing to Believe, and Ready to Act.

Such Are the Ones Who Form Public Opin-

ion, and Help Their Fellow-Men. The Latest Discovery Which Has Been Receiving Their

And the Indorsements They Are Bestowing upon the Holman Liver Pad.

Attention.

Which Is Acknowledged to Be a New Departure in the Realm of Medicine.

And a Wonderful Preventive and Cure.

Americans as a race have always been foremost Americans as a race have always been foremost in adopting new inventions calculated to prove beneficial, and a very marked example of this fact is shown by the introduction of the Holman Liver and Stomach Pad. Appreciating the interest of the general public in this simple and efficacious invention, a representative of Tur Tuthung has taken pains to gather the underlying facts, which are both disinterested and true?

APT. JANES E. WESTE.

the popular Superintendent of Italiway Mail Service, favorably known throughout the great West and Northwest, was interviewed with the following effect:

'I have been troubled with a severe case of dyspepsia for seven or eight years. I have had one of Holman's Pads, and am so thoroughly convinced of its beneficial effects that I shall purchase another."

MR. B. SCHERMERHORN. cles by his connection in an official capacity with the United States Express Company, said:
"I-have long known and advocated the use of Holman's Liver Pad. When any of our men re-ported to me with the chilis and fever I would in-variably urge him to purchase a Stomach Pad, in ported to me with the chilis and fever I would invariably urge him to purchase a Stomach Fad, in every case guaranteeing to pay him double the cost price should it fail to produce the desired results. My reason for so strongly recommending its use is that it has proven its efficacy by permanently enring every case of fever and ague, torpid liver, billouaness, and constipation that came within the observation of either myself or friends. I, myself, have one of the Faus, and cheeffully recommend its use to suffering humanity in general."

NH. J. J. S. WILSON,

Superintendent Western Union Telegraph County

uperintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, said:
"I wore one of Holman's Liver and Stomac Pads, and take pleasure in recommending its us to all who are troubled with billousness, dyspepsia or any other compaining arising from a disordere stomach or liver."

or any other compliants arising total a distribute of liver."

"Aurona, Ill., May 1, 1878.

"Geotlemen: I have been a great sofferer with neuralgis in the stomach, and also with dumb ague. Have spent thousands of doilirs to get cured, but all to no purpose, until about the first of March last I was induced to try one of Holman's Pads, which has entirely cured me, and I am now engaged in selling these Pads, and doing all I can to spread the glad news of this cure and induce other to try if.

SETH GRIFFETH."

spread the glad news of this cure and induce others to try if.

SETH GRIFFETH."

"Chicago, Ang. 7.

To whom it may conceru:

"I have used the Holman Liver Pad for about three months, and it, that time I have cured myself of what I believe to have been liver complaint and consumption, and I urge those who are similarly afflicted to try them at once, as they are the beat life-preservers that God has ever allowed to be invented.

"Grain Inspector for C. & N. M. R. R."

"Gentlemen: My Liver Pad has made me a new man. You know for aftly-four years I have been poisoning myself with powers, pills, tinctures, syrups, oliters, herbs, mercury, chalk, magnesia, soda, potassium, and God knows what eise, and the Liver Pad has done what all combined failed—miscrably failed—to do."

"Yours, S. C. CLow, North Sewichly, Pa," Any one feeling skeptical as to the curative power of the Liver Pad will have their doubts immediately removed by calling on Messrs. Bates & Hanley, General Agents, 134 Madison-st., where they have fitted up elegant consultation rooms, with separate apartments for ladies, presided over by an accomplished lady thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the Pad.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMER FLORA. Programme of excursions for this week, ending Aug. Programme of excursions for this week, ending Aug. 22, from Clark-st. bridge:
Treeday, Aug. 20, to Exanston at 2:30 p. m. Chartored in the evening.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, on the Lake at 2:30 p. m. Chartered in the evening.
Thursday, Aug. 22, to Exanston at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Moonlight—On the Lake at 7:30 p. m. Parties can go to Evanston on the morning trip and remain there until 5 p. m. to Waukegan at 9 a. m., calling at Evanston at 10:30 a. m., Waukegan at 1 b. m.; returning to Evanston at 17:30 p. m. Chicago at 9 p. m. Saturday, Aug. 24, to St. Joseph at 9 a. m.; returning at 11 p. m.
Major Nevins' Brass and String Bands on board.
Fare—Tre Waukegan and return. \$1: St. Joseph and return. \$1: Charter and the string at 11 p. m.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Last production of the charming Extravaganza.

OUR CINDERELLA.

New Schery, New Properties. New Costumes, New Music, MLLE, EME ROSEAU and all the Company appearing. Matinese every Wednesday and Saurday.

2.33. Monday, Aug 28, Tony Pastor and entire Troupe. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

PRICES-\$1. 75c. 50c. and 25c. Matinees, 25c and 50c MONDAY, AUG. 19, AND WEEK. MR. HARRY WEBBER, NIP AND TUCK

From the French of Cacolet Varicol. Supported by an Efficient Company. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday. SCALES, FAIRBANKS'

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine. WRITING FLUID. GOOD AMERICAN INK

A GOOD AMERICAN INK.

SHETS WHITING FLUID has none of the defects of any other writing fluid. No mold. No sediment, and does not corrode steet pens. Is blue in color at first, turning to deep black. Price about 10 per cent cheaper than Arnold's writing fluid. Has been manufactured have cessfully for twenty-two years. Best of city inuc-cessfully for twenty-forsements.

For saie by the stationers, and at the general agency 115 Lage-st. Stationers supplied at 115 Lage-st. CLOTHES CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and BEPAIRED. at triding expense. Expressed LAIN. SO Dearbers and Chicago. 107 North 6th-set. St. Louis, Mo. LADIES AND GENTS. Shawis, dyed and cleaned, etc. MEDICAL.

ASTHMA OPPRESSIONS, COUGH, PALPI-TATION, and all affections of the respiratory organs are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Tahes, Said in Paris as Dr. Levasseur's Paheras, Said in Paris as Dr. Levasseur's Paheras, Malled on receipt of price (31, 135) by E. FOUGERS 4 CO., Agenta, New York. Said by druggiess generally. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographer

Capacline. 75 MADISON-ST.

Take Elevator.

Calinets. 46: Cards. 43. STEVENS, Leader of Artistic Card and Cabinet Phetography. et a 97 East Mation-st., over Hersbey Music Hall. Children's Pictures by new pro-cess installancously.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE BURT'S SHOES DESIGNATION OF THE BURT'S SHOES DESIGNATION OF THE BURT'S ARE THE BURT'S EDUCATIONAL. LIOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. OPENS SEPT. 10. POL

EDUCATIONAL.

Granville Military Academy. uranville military about Granville.

In attractive School for Boys at North Granville.

I Tork, has for 12 years successfully prepared boys our best colleges and schools of science, and also commercial life. Until April 1876, it was concled as Stanford, Conn., and was then transferred its present location, to escape the distracting and clous influences of a large suburban town. The Printag aradianed at Yake in 1887, and thirty years exprence in training boys, has taught him that to reach rence in training boys, has taught him that to reach chain a state of the state of t

MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. ED, N. KIBK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY 1. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park (near Chicago), Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.

Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Optiona Conservation of Arabida Course in Music, Drawing and Painting, Specialties, For Catalogue address G. THAYER, Pres., Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago. CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY 15 and 17 Sheldon-st.

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Mlle. C. Broussais French and English School for Young Ladies and Children reopens on Sept. 9 at 364 Michigan av. She will be assisted by Mile. M. Broussals, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers.

Froebel School and Kindergarten Will resume Monday. Sept. 9, 1878, at 25 Bishop court, east of Union Park. MISS SARA EDDY. Principal and Kindergarter

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For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters de Notre Isame. Terms—Board and Tuition, per annum 1120. For particulars apply 6UPERIORSS. GLEASON'S ACADEMY, 339 West Adams-st. thicknown of Manufacti, 335 West attains of An Elementary, Classical, and Commercial School. In response to numerous solicitations this school will hereafter be open to Girls and Young Ladies as well as Boys and Young Men. The Fail Term commences Sept. 2, 1878. Please send for catalogue.

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Seventeenth year begins Sept. 2; number limited to 25; hops excefully fitted for business or college; facilities for thorough instruction assurpaised. For circulars, terms. 4c. address 430 Wabash av. Miss Nott's English and French Family and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 Wall-st., New Haven, Conn. The Sixth Yes opens Sept. 11. Circulars arm upon application. COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE. General Russell's School, New Haven, Ct. 44th year, Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools, or business, Phorough physical training by military drilling, gym-natics, 4c. Yuli information sent on amplication. Maplewood Institute: For YouNg LaDiss.
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Ladies who want to make themslyes sitractive. Ladies who want to make themselves aitra can make an absolute outsinty of it by t Hanax's Mannotta Rata, and we know of no-way. It as the cheupest preparation in the u-all things considered, and may be had at any

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Midsummer number of SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY may be set down as the finest example of periodical publication which has ever been put BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Scribner's Monthly for September.

worthy successor to the Midsummer issue Falconberg, Boyesen's New Novel, is contin red. The present installment, which tells now the here found a home in a Norwegian village on the Western frontier, is replete with graphic description, character study, and dramatic action. There are also

FIVE ILLUSTRATED PAPERS : Hunting the Mule-Deer in Colorado, by S. Harrison Mills (with illustrations, including several drawn and engraved by the author); The Engadine, by George B. McClellan (with nine tilus trations by Moran and Riordan); To South Africa for Diamonds, by William J. Morton (with eleven flustrations); A Spool of Thread by Charles H. Clark (with twenty-two illustra tions by Shfriaw. Dielman, Vanderdoot, and others); and Glimpses of Western Farm Life, by Maurice Thompson (author of "The Witch-ery of Archery" (with illustrations by Warner, Reinhart, and Keliy.e

POEMS AND STORIES. Miss Edith Makes It Pleasant for Uncle. Jack. by Bret Harte. Eine Junge Amerikanerin, by Charles de Kay. Ready for the Ride, by H. C. Bunner, with an engraving by Cole of the painting by W. M. Chase. Molly, by Julia Schayer. Mercedes, by Julia C. R. Dorr. In Marble, by George Edgar Montgomery. The Goblet, by Anna C. Brackett. The Dragon-Fly, by Henry S. Cornwell. My Wolves, by Francis Gerry Pairfield. The Wind-Harp, by Lucrece

ESSAYS, REVIEWS, ETC. The Transportation Question, discussing the advantages of narrow-gauge railways, by Stephen D. Dillaye. Days and Nights in Concord, from unpublished MS., by Hearv D. Thoreau. Celege Fellowships, by Charles F. Thwinz. Editorials by Dr. Holland on The Terrible Congress: Goodness as Literary Material; and The Ormamental Branches. Book Reviews, Scientific Memoranda, Bric-a-brac, etc., etc.

" HAWORTH'S." A new novel, Haworth's, by Mrs. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowric's," will begin in Schienze's Monthly for November, and continue through the magazine year. The scene of this new story is laid in Lancashire, the herobeing a young American inventor. Haworth's will be of absorbing interest, likely to deepen the impressions of the author's power made by "That Lass o' Lowrie's."

Scribner's Monthly is For Sale Eventwhere, Price, 35 cents: 34.00 a year.

SCRIBNER & CO., New York. St. Nicholas for September

Is now ready, full of Pictures, Stories, Rhymes, Jingles, and everything to please the young folks. ST. NICHOLAS SERIAL STORIES ST. NICHOLAS SERIAL STORIES

The following iong stories have appeared in the volume of Sr. Nicholas now closing:

Under the Lilacs, a story of New England life for young people, by Miss Alecth, suthor of "Little Women"; Tower Mountain, a Robinson Crusoe story for boys, by Gustavus Frankenstein: The Ravens and the Angels, a story of the Middle Ages, by the author of "Chronicles of the Schouberg Cotta Family"; Drifted Into Port, an interesting story of school-bow life in England, by Edwin Hodder; Dab Kinzer, the story of a growing boy on the shores of Long Island, full of adventures on land and sea, by William O. Stoddard. The volume will close with the October number, and the twelve numbers, containing the above stories complete, beside numerous shorter stories, sketches, etc., will be sent to any address or supplied by any dealer for \$2.50.

Regular price, 25 cents a number; \$3.00 a year.

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as Priest-Tribune.

A few weeks a daughter, high-at the American ed to be brooding cid. Sheswallow-bottle, and delivthe bed. It was d to give any rea

Two years ago his been despondent, recently had prolessee, provided he long as he lived, a remarked that he swell die. On Satse well and filled a look to his room, of the mistress of gone to the field. a roing to his room, of death, wegian girl, an orada, Storey County, was given her. She door, and, several and therein, but no y those who sought he door was forced and lying in convulhe door was forced and lying in convula a babe by her er terrible agony, on one site was promptly cared it. She now charges he parentage of the she was compelled and that it was bus rom his wife during of considerable and good reputation to

od reputation to man turned up at man turned up at sgan to get drunk, cot boozy. He was es, until he finally d planted himself in whence the police on he "squared.off" calaboosed. It was a John Quinn, and thoic priest of fine as County, but had nt of his bibulous en going to the had title was "Father oone County, David me and a half acres He gathered this good wheat. Red-ushels of winter wheat

isbels of wings wheat ard Greene secured two acres. There is t with careful and mers of lowa could, and nearly double half the acres. There read out.

HAWKEYE. ay a woman named are of age, to rock the her, aged 8 months assionate nature, and or rock him." and, on hoom for a minute, he truck the child under eye being blackened, it the child died from a quent on the wound, man wished to legally ested the verdict for a litimately a verdict of e" was returned.

PENSARY. t., Chicago, Ill. Dr. Kean, ith Clark-et.. Chicago-is or by mail, free of charge, on all or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the he city who warrants cures or no pay-

MES.

RIPTION FREE. the of Nervous Debility, want of the whole train of gloomy attend-t has the ingredients. Address Dr. U West hixth-st., Cincinnati, Onio

Mr. Chris Hartman, City Treasurer Mr. H. Clay Sexton, Chief of the St. Loui Fire Department, is at the Tremont House. Postmaster-General Key and party will

Justice John M. Wilson has so far re covered from his recent severe indisposition as to be able to resume his business.

Miss Affle Weaver, of McVicker's Com-pany, is at the Sherman House. She is accom-panied by her mother, Mrs. Henry Weaver, of New York. Mr. J. S. Gould, the well-known real-state dealer, after a severe illness of forty-eight ays, has recovered sufficiently to be able to at-

dog which was foaming at the mouth and running mad near the corner of Van Buren and Desplaines. So far as could be learned no person had been bit-ten by the animal. The temperature yesterday as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung iniding), was at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 7; 12 m., 79; 3p. m., 75. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29, 42; 8 p. m., 29, 38.

A steamboat excursion to Highland Park in the steamer Alpena will be given Friday for the enefit of the Foundlings' Home. Tickets can be ad of Giles Bros. Jansen & McClurz, Buck & layner, Gale & Blocki, and Cobb's West-Side

A little boy named Bert Faird, living near thirty-fifth street, got beyond his depth white athing the other day, and would have drowned and not Forster Favoriter a lad living corner ternon avenue and Thirty-fourth street, pulled tim out.

him out.

Mr. George M. Pullman states that he has been advised by telegraph that their absconding Secretary, Angeli, engaged passage on the steamer city of New York for Havana on the 27th of July, but gave up the berth and did not go on that steam-

Mr. Charles K. Miller, advertising agent, left the city yesterday for New York. He will ake passage for Europe on steamer Germanic, white Star Line, which sails on Saturday, Aug. 4. Mr. Miller will be absent about two months a search of health.

At 7:30 yesterday morning the body of a boy about 15 years of age was found floating in the lake at the foot of Monroe street. He had dark hair, and was dressed in a brown suit, white shirt with three plain studs, buckled gaiters, and woolen stockings. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The Taxpayers' Association will meet at the Pacific at 3 p. m. to-morrow. At the last meeting a request was extended to all taxpayers in this city and county to be in attendance to-morrow in order to increase the organization, and raise sufficient funds to defray the expense of sending delegates to Springfield.

Passengeory from the Stock-Vards by the

Passengers from the Stock-Yards by the lasted street line of the South Division Railway ompany are now transferred to the Halsted-street us of the West Division, and can reach the busies portion of the city by either the anove-menuel lines or the Archer-avenue line, one fare ting them through from the Stock-Yards all the lance down.

The City of Davenport was ably repre-ented at the Sherman House yesterday by Mayor J. H. Sears, Aid. Thompson, Scott, McNeil, sunkie, King, Burdick, Marks, and Murry, and fr. E. Russell, of the Davenport Gazette. The entlemen departed last night for Columbus, O., where they will inspect asphalt pavements. They will return in about a week.

The tremendous clap of thunder resulting rom a lightning flash which ushesed in yesterday flernoon's storm carried terror into the family of tichael Doyle, foreman at Parmelee's 'bus barn, the resides at No. 256 Franklin street. The lectric fluid ran down the chimney and turned the tove almost inside out. The family were knocked nto a heap, but were not seriously injured.

day's TRIBUNE contained a note from Sunday's TRIBUNE contained a note from e Health Officer to Mr. Tucker, of the Illinois entral, requesting him to keep out of the city a uple of car-loads of bananas shipped to Porter ros., on the ground that they came from a yellow-ver sectiou, and might be infected. The Health ficer has since discovered that he was mistaken, d that the bananas are all right, and has conse-mently taken off his interdict.

coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an in-mest upon John Neiland, a variety actor, 35 years fare, who died of hemorrhage of the lungs in ront of the Meile House on Canal street. The emains were taken in charge by Manager Emmett, of the Academy of Music, who has volunteered the expenses of the funeral. An inquest was also leid upon Robert Ross, deck-hand, accidentally trowned in the Healey Slip by the slipping of a rang-plank.

There was no change in the situation yesterday as regards the striking Crispins and their bosses. Each side is waiting to see what the other will do. All negotiations are "off" for the present, and it simply remains to be seen how long each party cau stand it. The manufacturers have enough goods made up to last a couple of months, while the Crispins, in the meantime, will bave to depend on aid from their loages and outside sources. The former would seem to have the best of it.

A paragraph appeared in Sunday's Trib-une relative to legal trobles between Henderson Brothers, the owners of the Anchor Line of steam-ships, and Mr. James Warrack, their late agent. He was out of town Saturday and could not be in-terviewed on the subject. The Tribune has since learned that the matter is over two years old, and that Mr. Warrack claims to have a full and satis-factory defense. Could this have been learned Saturday, the matter would not have been pub-lished.

Ilished.

The new breakwater which is to protect the Lake-Shore Drive east of Lincoln Park is progressing satisfactorily. It starts a short distance south of Diversey street, and it is expected that at least 1.500 feet of it will be completed by the end of the season. In connection with the building of this much-needed protection, the Park Commissioners are filling in the space left netween it and the present exterior line of the drive, leveling it off, and thus adding to the width, beauty, and safety of this favorite driving-place.

Police-Captain Hood appeared at Jestice.

Pohee-Captain Hood appeared at Justice Scully's Court yesterday afternoon in the dual capacity of prosecuting witness and prosecuting attorney. In the absence of counsel for the city, the Captain took hold and conducted the examination of two wayward women so efficiently that he secured the conviction and the fining of both. In his younger days Capt. Hood prepared himself for admission to the Bar of New York State, but gave up the profession before being declared an aftorney in fact, though he had frequently been one in deed.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the lake at the foot of Harrison street. It was that of a man about 28 years of age, smooth face, light hair cut short, weighed about 185 pounds, and was clad in a white shirt, gray flannel pants, blue vest, blue striped cuffs, white suspenders, and buttoned gatters. In the pockets was found a business card of the Williams titel, Nos. 59 and 61 Kinzle street, upon the reverse of which was written "P. Manning. Detroit, Mich." The remains were removed to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, as Car No. 271 of the South Halsted street line was going down the southern approach to the Hislsted street viaduct, a large grain wagon, heavily loaded, attempted to cross the track at the intersection of Sixteenth street. The brake of the car failing in its duty, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the driver and a fireman who was standing on the front platform, the car was dashed against the wagon, scattering its contents in the street, snapping the pole of the car, and doing other damage. The wagon is the property of Foster & Sheppard. Its careless driver's name could not be learned.

The Chicago Medical Soccety met Wedness.

Its careiess driver's name could not be learned.

The Chicago Medical Society met Wednesday evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr. E. Ingals presiding. A very interesting paper was read by Dr. Henry Gradle describing several new devices for remedying conical cornea by reunting the scattered rays of light. Dr. D. A. K. Steele also read a paper on Leucoderma, exhibiting a patient. A very spirited discussion afterward arose concerning the conduct of certain medical gentlemen in lending their names to an occulist or drily display in an advertisement of his. The Society are highly offended, it seems, over this apparent violation of the code of medical ethics. Action was taken in the matter intended to convey a sense of the Society's violated feelings.

Mr. Henry Freund, the gentleman who Mr. Henry Freund, the gentleman who was robbed of \$13,390 worth of jewelry at the Paimer House, and who was so successful in recovering it through the astuteness of the German Knessner. has rewarfest him with \$300 in cash, a gold watch and chain for himself, a chatelain solid gold chain for his wife, and an elegant gold necklace for his little girl. Mr. Freund feels offended at the idea that Tür Turbuys should have stated that he set up the beer. He admits that he was overjoyed at the recovery of his property, and that he proposes to do the right thing by the deceives who were instrumental in aiding him to recover his goods.

The Board of Officers of the Second Regiment, the Cavairy, and the Battery, met last night at the armory at the Exposition Building, and appointed Capt. Tobey, or the battery, Maj. Welter, of the cavairy company, and Maj. Hennessey, of the Second Regiment, a committee in wait upon Mayor heath to see what can be done toward lighting the armory, and thus make evening drill a possibility. Left night the place resembled a hall where a used hig wake was in progress, —that is, only in respect to the number of canales distributed about. Yesterday the

The funeral of Edwin F. Ferris, who died The funeral of Edwin F. Ferris, who died last Saturday from injuries received by falling out of a doorway at Patrol-House No. 2, took place yesterday from the West Side Patrol-House at 1 o'clock. The floral offerings were numerous as well as beautiful, the coffin being almost hidden with its covering of flowers. One neticeable offering was that from the garden of Gen. A. C. Ducat, at Geneva Lake, which was a large pillow of flowers tastefully arranged. The order of march was as follows: platoon of police; Nevins' Band; fifty members of the Fire Department; Marshals Conway and Kinney; the members of the Fire-Insurance Patrol; hearse and pall-bearers; relatives of the deceased; carriages. The cortege wound through the principal portion of the city to Graceland, where the body was consigned to the grave.

through the principal portion of the City to Graceliand, where the body was consigned to the grave.

The investigation of the Suydam case continues, and it is expected that there will be further developments within a week or so. In a letter received yesterday from Mr. John E. Timms, of Point Pleasant, Cabell County, Va., he refers to some statements relating to his dealings with Mr. Mendel, published a week or so ago in The Tribune. and challenges the correctness of some of them. He denies that he ever urged Mr. Mendel to send him \$1,200 to redeem his land, which had been forfeited to the State. He informed Mr. Mendel, he says, that he could redeem his land by filing a petition with a Judge of the Circuit Court with evidence of his title, accompanied by the amount due on the land with 12 per cent as interest. He rather advised ngainst the redemption, as the title was wholly defective. Mr. Kimberly, the County Clerk of Cabell County, says that, if Suydam ever presented any certified abstracts from him as Clerk, saying that the title to the Richard Smythe tract, of which Suydam was agent, was good and perfect, those certificates were a forgery, since be invariably certified that the title was not good, and that there was no such land. He wishes to be called as a witness to Suydam's forgeries.

Suydam's forgeries.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, Professor in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, located in Louisville, and one of the most talented and eloquent preachers in jour land, recently made a flying visit to Chicago and other points in the Northwest. He communicates his impressions to the Religious Herald, of which he is an associate editor. Of Chicago he says: "See Naoles and die.' There are many anthusiastic citizens who think that till one has seen Chicago he does not live. In accepting an invitation to Wisconsin I was not unmindful of the opportunity afforded to get, at iast, a glimpse of Chicago. And what a marnificent young upstart it is: Think how slowly cities usually grow. Even in our New World think of Boston and Baitimore,—really grand cities. Then look at Chicago, nuch more populous than either, and with spacious streets more splendid in appearance than can be found anywhere this side of the great Paris boulevards, and remember that it is not half a century old,—a trifle younger, we will say, than you are pourself. You gaze with a sort of amused admiration at the Beaconsfield of cities—audaciously bounding up to one of the world's high places.

... Of course we could see but a little of the really vast city. We went along some of the broad streets, with solid blocks of business houses six stories high, as far as you can see in either direction, and in a pretty sail-boat drew out on the lake, so as to see the city from a distance. Lincoln Park, on the north, is going to be extremely handsome, having the great advantage of bordering on the beautiful lake, but not so charming as the Draid -Park, in Baltimore, which I have not seen equaled in America. 'Upon what meat haft this our Cæsar fed?' I fell to thinking about the causes of Chicago's amazing growth. It is situated precisely as I afterwards found Racine and Milwankee to be where a nearcy while deep agreem comes into The Rev. Dr. John A. Broadus, Profess

equaled in America. 'Upon what meat hath this our Casar fed?' I fell to thinking about the causes of Chicago's amazing growth. It is situated precisely as I afterwards found Racine and Milwankee to be, where a narrow but deep stream comes into the lake, furnishing a harbor for the shipping of the early settlers, and soon forking (in all three towns) so as to give much space along its banks for warehouses and factories. No doubt many other lake towns grew up in similar localities. But Chcago, at the southwestern corner of Lake Michigan, is near to the Illinois River, and a canai across made this the point of connection, before railways became common, between the navigation of the Great Lakes and of the Mississippi. It was this, I suppose, that made the fortune of Chicago, rendering it the centre of the railways, also, when they came to be built. Moreover, it is about in the same latitude as Boston, and, when New York took the lead in trade, and Boston capital wanted a new field, it was natural that the West-going Bostonians should induce those they left behind to invest in Chicago. They say the city has been mainly built, and rebuilt since the fire, by-capital from Boston, from New York, and from Europe.'

New York, and from Europe."

SENATOR ALLISON.

The Hon. W. B. Allison. United States Senator from Iowa, and Gen. Booth, of Dubaque, ia., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Last evening a Thindux reporter had a talk with Mr. Allison in regard to the political outlook in his State. "We will carry all of Iowa," said the Senator. "There is a general good feeling smong Republicans. The Nationals are making some headway in our State, but the Democrats nave either indorsed them or will make no nonimations where the Nationals. out the Democrats have either indersed them or will make no nonimations where the Nationals make them. I think we will carry every Con-gressional District in the State, and the close of election-day I think will prove the correctness of this assertion."

In regard to the Dubuque Congressional District, for which the Republican Convention will be held

for which the Republican Convention will be held to-day. Senator Allison stated that there are three candidates for the nomination in the field—William C. Updegraft, of McGregor, W. G. Donnan, of Independence, an ex-Senator from the district, and D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque. Mr. Burdick, the present incumbent, is not a candidate for reelection. He is desirous of going back to business, which he cannot afford 'o leave. All three of the candidates have their friends, and stand about an even chance of nomination. The district is rather close, but the Republican nominee is reasonably certain of being elected.

If MAY HAYE BEEN.

even chance of nomination. The district is rather close, but the Republican nominee is reasonably certain of being elected.

It is possible, though by no means certain, that some of the gang who engineered the late Palmer House roobery may have stopped, during a portion of their stay here, in the front room, third floor, of the first house on Waosah avenne, west side of the street, south of Jackson. The floor is rented out by a Mrs. Ripper, who now calls to mind what may appear to be rather suspicious circumstances concerning two of her late guests. Tuesday last a man with two or three heavy satchels, padiocked and otherwise well secured, came to Mrs. Ripper and asked for a room, stating that he would take it for a week. She describes him as a short, thick-set man, evidently an Israelite, in whom there may or may nor have been guile, who was adorned as to his face with a slight beard. There seemed to be a generous amount of wealth about his clothes. He acceeded at once to Charles Ripper's terms,—rather steep on account of the short time the rooms were to be let,—and paid his mosiev without a word. In the evening she was returning from Winter's Restaurant, after supper, and in passing the Palmer House saw her lodger and a companion—a much larger manstanding in the ladies' entrance and talking rather earnestly. The next day her boarder brought his friend around, and he, too, was taken in and provided with lodgings, the understanding being that he was to remain til Saturday evening. Again there was a display of moniey. While they were there Mrs. Ripper noticed they had a good many centiemen callers, and that they did a deal of whispering at night in their rooms, taking pains to cover up the key-hole with a towel or something. Gnce she had occasion to move the sachels and found them very heavy. While the strangers were there, they sent out some washing. There seems to have been some change in their plans, for, instead of one staying a week and the other leaving Saturday night, both picked up their effects Friday af precipitately, at about the same hour. It now ap-pears that two men left some han-baggage at the State street news-stand. They may have been the diamond-thieves, or they may have been a couple of tolerably fush drummers who preferred renting rooms to living in a hotel.

of tolerably flush drummers who preferred renting rooms to living in a botel.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB and the Executive Committee of the several organizations to make preparations for receiving President Hayes met last evening in the Union League Club room of the Grand Pacifis hotel. Gen. A. L. Chetlain presided. Col. Scribner reported the following as the Executive Campaign Committee of the Veteran Club: First Ward, Louis F. Jacobs, James J. Healey, W. H. King: Second, Stephen McGrath, William C. Carroll, L. D. Stocker; Third, D. E. Hall, J. M. Loomis, John H. Righerts; Fourth, R. W. Ricaby, Col. Morgan, T. B. Marshall: Fifth, Charles S. Schoreck, Martin Best, Fred Leibrandt; Sixth, Geofge W. Barron, Thomas Larson; Seventh, James Duguid, O. L. Dudley, Pat McGrath; Eighth, James Wilson, Joseph T. Cauffield, W. G. Tebbetts: Ninth, John R. Floyd, Joseph Reynolds, Julius C. Winternayer; Tenth, J. H. Craver, C. R. Matson, William Emmell; Eleventh, A. N. Watterman, A. C. Ellithorpe, J. H. Weaver; Twelfth, Owen Stuart. LeGrand W. Perce, E. J. Rook; Thirteenth, James Quirk, J. Leroy Bennett, Guy T. Gould; Fourteenth, Henry Osterman, K. Oleson, William M. Stanley; Fifteenth, John J. Healy, Charles Greiner, A. Lindman; Sixteenth, Philip Literer, Charles Hartwick; Seventeenth, John S. Mullins, Thomas Turney, J. A. Anderson; Eighteenth, A. L. Chetlain, Benjamin S. Shearer, John A. Rolf; Hyde Park, C. H. Willett, W. H. Colehour, S. W. Wheeler; Town of Liske, W. H. Christina, Linstrom; Blue Island, E. H. Rexford, P. A. Wattels; Lake View, Seth F. Hanchett, James Wilson, Benjamin Cleaves.

leaves.
The report was referred back to the Committee for amendment.

Gen. Julius White brought up the matter of the veteran reunion. He reported the action of the Executive Committee at its last meeting as fully published in THE TRIBUNE. The report was re-

ceived.

Capt. Hawkes moved that a committee be appointed who, in conjuffiction with members to be appointed by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Illinois National Guard, whould extend to the President an invitation to meet the veteran soldiers of Chicago and vicinity at such time as he may designate, and, if his reply should be favorable, to make arrangements for said reception.

The motion prevailed.
The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Capt. William Vocke, W. W. Moberts, Col. Swayne, d. T. Torrence, Gen. Sherer, Col. L. W. Perce.

The meeting then adjourned.

BOTEL ARRIVALS.

ier, Dayton, O.; W. R. Park, Boston; A. Lattoouls; L. M. Wilcox, Moylie; H. J. Schloss, N.; Samuel Kaufman, Lake Superior; A. H. G. H. Philadelphia...dheman House—Sadge H. itias. Feoria; J. W. Smith, Detroit; W. H. Borouls; J. J. Rhodes, Hastings; D. V. C. Palgranesco, Con E. L. Rattings; D. V. C. Palgranesco, Con E. L. Charles, C. Palgranesco, C. Thomas Blake delphis; H. B. Andrews, New York; Mrs. Reverer and Miss Affe Weaver, New York. Mrs. Reverer House—Samuel Moore, Lafayette; J. L. Smit, Lei; R. W. Porter, Mason City; the Hon. J. J. Dourgh, Knoxville; Judge S. S. Hamilton, Loui, A. Lifted Miller and A. C. Jeffrey, Ragisand; G. Ja, U. S. N.; B. M. Jacobs, Baltimor, Dr. T. Cock, S. Louis; John Macleod, Louisviller, D. C.; W. S. Hughes, H. S. N. J. Washington, D. C.; W. S. Hughes, H. S. N. J. Washington, D. C.; W. S. Hughes, H. S. N. J. Palgranesco, L. P. Page, P. Texas.

THE CITY-HALL

The firemen will be paid for July to-day. The disbursing clerk paid out \$600 i

The sewerage, street, and bridge will get their July scrip Saturday. The Treasurer's receipts were : Collector

otal, \$7,097. He paid out \$9,000. There were issued fifty-five saloon licenses making 2,235 this year, an increase of 157 over the number taken out up to the same time last

The theatrical license or Jacob Gebhard No. 220 West Twelfth street, has been revoked be cause he ran a saloon in connection with the exhibitions, which is contrary to law. Prof. Barrett has his new electric-light ap

paratus almost completed, and expects to be able t-light up a portion of the North Side from the Wa ter-Works tower by Friday evening.

The Mayor expects to take a vacation to morrow, but it is said he will not go very far away, in order that he may be on hand to upset any scheme the Lemont stone ring may spring. Quite a number of building-permits were issued, but the only one worth mentioning was given to Elizabeth Hahn for a two-story and base-ment brick store and dwelling, 22250, in Larrabee street, near Crosby, to cost \$2,100,

The deaths last week numbered 172,

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The September Grand Jury will not be alled until the 16th. State's Attorney Mills and his assistant Mr. Weber, returned from their vacation yesterday

The County Treasurer will to-day com mence paying all orders against the General Fund of date of March 1. The County Collector commenced yester

The County Collector commenced yester-day morning, as a matter of form, the sale of delinquent property for taxes. A few lots in the country towns were sold, and also some property in arrears for Lincoln Park and South Park special assessments. To-day the special assessment sales will be entered upon vigorously, and those who are in arrears for these taxes are liable to be sold out at any moment. The Committee of Equalization was session yesterday morning, but did nothing of note. The Assessor's books of the outside towns were turned over to the County Clerk to be copied for the Collector, and to-day the Lemont complaints will be disposed of. After this the Committee will weigh the objections and make whatever corrections—co-operating with the several Assessors—they intend to make from day to day.

Assessors—they intend to make from day to day.

Dr. Spray, of the Insane Asylum, is in receipt of a letter of inquiry from Mrs. Stanhope, of Eigin, as to what it is best to do with the panper children at the Poor-Honse. The Doctor is fully impressed with the necessity of removing the children from the influences surrounding them, but how it can best be done he is not positive. From Mrs. Stanhope's letter he thinks she favors the establishing of a State institution for their care, and in a few days intends to express himself fully on the subject.

Mrs. Harris, the Jail Librarian, has been a very efficient worker, and has gathered a library worth about \$1.000, which the county's criminals have the benefit of, without the cost of one cent for either the books or her services. So far her labors have not been appreciated, but now the question of rewarding her for her devotion to the cause of the criminal classes is being discassed, and one of the ideas advanced about rewarding her is to charge all curiosity-seeking visitors to the jail a nominal fee,—that is, such as are admitted to look through the cells. The fee of 10 cents would raise quite a respectable sum annually, and not only pay her for her services, but also go to increasing and keeping up the library. The Jailer is in favor of the proposition, and thinks the benefits would be ten-fold, not only in rewarding the Librarian for her work, but also in cartailing the visitor nuisance. Mrs. Harris, the Jail Librarian, has been

U. S. A.

The Sub-Treasury disposed of only \$2,800 f the new 4-per-cents yesterday.

The receipts from the tax on distilled pirits were only \$13,446 yesterday. The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were \$55,000 in currency, \$1,000 in gold, and

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$18.834. Of this, tobacco and cigars yielded \$5,021, and beer \$273.

Sub-Treasurer Frank Gilbert returned from Sub-Freasurer Frank Chlory returned from a month's vacation in the East yesterday. Likewise, Assistant United States District-Attorney Thomson, who has been to Duiuth, and comes back refreshed and invigorated, ready to do battle with investigations, etc.

Recent advices from Fort Stanton, N. M. Recent advices from Fort Stanton, N. M., convey information of lawless doings in Lincoln County, which appears to have been the scene of several disturbances of late. Lieut. Col. Dudley, of the Ninth Cavality. reports. under date of Aug. 8, that Maj. Goofroy, the Indian Agent stationed at the Mescalera (Apache) Agency, feeling some alarm from Indians, asked for a guarn of protection, which was granted. with some reluctance. Col. Dudley says he was glad be had done so, for immediately thereafter he was informed that a party of men.—Scurlock, Bowdry, Kidd, and others, evidently known cnaracters in that region—were seen around a place called Brown's ranche for some purpose. On the 5th inst. Maj. Godfroy was fired on near the issue-room of the Agency by a party of men, twenly-five or. thirty strong, who were stationed on the hill in front. Bernstein the clerk of the Agency, was instantly killed, and Godfroy escaped by running his horse into the house. The report does not clearly indicate whether the raiders were Indians or white men. In fact, the report seems to assume that the local interces the test for of settlement. In fact, the report seems to assume that the local disturbances in that far-off settlement are as familiar to us here as are the doings at the Custom-House or City-Hall. Mr. A. H. Bissell, the Assistant Solicito

Mr. A. H. Bissell, the Assistant Solicitor General for the Post-Office Department, arrived in the city vesterday on a brief visit to look into certain affairs of interest to the Department as well as to the public at large. His mission here at this time, is to examine into the status of the various advertising sheets for the purpose of determining the rates of postage on them. Another object of his visit is to secure, if possible, some influential support relative to the Postal bill now pending in both Houses as to the classification of mail matter, and the rates of postage thereon. It is proposed to have a convention in New York, which will be held some time in October. The subjects to be considered will the classification and uniformity of postal rates, the extension of the letter-carrier-system, the postal union treaty in its relation to the exchange of books through the mails, and the treatment of dead letters. These are matters which interest a very influential class of business people, and Mr. Bissell has come here for the purpose of emisting the interest of some of our representative business-men in the matter. It is desirable to have a delegation of responsible men fo attend the forthcoming convention. Mr. Bissell will go from here to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and other large cities, on the same errand. He has already sounded the business elemen in Philadelphia and New York, and he thinks the business community all through the country is quite alive to the importance of his mission.

CRIMINAL.

John Hardee, James Keegan, and John Fitzpatrick were held to the Criminal Court yes-terday in bonds of \$300 by Justice Hammill for

C. G. Lincoln was due at Justice W. F. DeWolf's Court yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, preferred by Fritz Luessman. But Mr. Lincoln aid not appear, and a bond of \$200—his own recognizance—was declared forfeited.

The County Constables have always been jealous

The County Constables have always been jealons of each other. One who was elected in Chicago gazes with an eye full of malice aforethought upon one who was elected in a subarban town, especially if such an one persists in making the citch his field of operations. Those of different courts vie with each other in the matter of business, and when they meet by chance or by any other way they assulfy classfree. Thus Constable Hall, of Justice D'Wolfs court, and Constable Bill, of Justice D'Wolfs court, and Constable Ditto, who makes Justice Haines' court his headquarters, have had a falling-out, which, if it results in anything at all, will prove quite serious. It spopers that in an attachment andrepievin proceeding of about two or three weeks ago, Hall and Ditto were arrayed against each other, in that they served different masters. Hall says that he gave Ditto 310 to relinquish his hold upon some goods; that Ditto told him that the owner of the goods had never given

ALLEGED ADULTERY.

MRS. CROSBY DENIES HER GUILT.
The following affidavit, which needs no explantion, was filed at Justice Pollak's court yesterda
The woman therein named was brought. The woman therein named was brought in during the afternoon by Constable Hartman, and gave ball for appearance Aug. 28 at 2 o'clock sharp. She is a very modest-appearing, respectable-looking woman:

She is a very modest-appearing, respectable-looking woman:

Charles H. Peck, of the City of Chicago, being duly sworn, deposed and says that Louie Clancy, alias Crosby, is, and for one week last past and upward has been, living with one George H. Peck in an open state of adultery at No. 306ff brenty-fourth street, Chicago, it said ccunty; that he betteves the said Louie is a married woman, having a nusband still living, an each good and pretends that the said George H. State out and pretends that the said George M. State out and pretends that the said George H. State out and pretends that the said George H. State out and pretends that the said George H. State out and pretends that the said George H. State out and pretends that the said George Living in the City of Chicago aforesaid.

sives out and preteath that the said George H. Peck, who by her is called crosby, is her husband, while the truth is that said Peck has a wife living in the City of Chicago aforesaid.

A reporter of The Tribune last evening interviewed Mrs. Crosby, or Clancy, and questioned her as to the facts in the case. She denied everything alleged; claimed to be the lawful proprietress of George Crosby, and could not understand what young Mr. Peck meant. Her story, for after some delay she was got to talk, buts a very peculiar appearance on the case. Mrs. Crosby occupies a room at No. 336 Twenty-fourth street, a locality which is no doubt respectable, but oppressed by maddy and torn-up streets and sidewalks of the rolling-prairie variety. She rents from a family named Hutchison, and has occupied her present room nearly two months. Prior to that she resided with Crosby on Sixteenth street near Morgan. She claims to have lived in Chicago nearly twenty years, and to be entirely innocent of all wrong-doing.

The reporter asked Mrs. C. if she could EXPLAIN THE APPIDAVIT OR WARRANT. She didn't want to be interviewed, thought it best not to say anything, etc. and wound up by furnishing a long history of herself and family. By this it would appear that she was married eighteen years ago to George Crosby, then and until 1877 a railroad conductor, now a brakeman. on the Fort Wayne Railroad. Always believed Mr. Crosby to be her lawful husband, -thought so still. On Saturday last young Peck—very impertinent young man—came around. He wanted to know lots of things. Got no satisfaction, and went away."

"What did he say?"

"Well, he asked if my name was Crosby, and I told him it was. Then he said he was not sure of that, and then he began to be impertinent."

"Well, what is your name, anyhow?"

"Unisa Crosby. Later on the Constable came; Mr. Tanner I think; his name is. He is a German. When I found what he wanted, I asked him what I should do, and we went to Justice Pollax's residence, on Indiana avenue. A gentleman friend of mime called

nue, to ask her what I snound do, ou she and I thought it best not to bother her."

"There ought to be little difficulty about proving your marriage, Mrs. Crosby. Why not produce the certificate, and put an end to all the

duce the certificate, and put an end to all the trouble?"

"So I could, but we lost all on papers in the fire. [No way of getting away from that fire.] We were married by a ciergyman who is now in Meriden, Conn. But I suppose we could get the records from the church. We were married eighteen years ago, and this is a well-grown girl of 14 is my oldest daughter. Then I have a little girl o years old and the baby."

The 3-year-old child put its infantile finger in its mount; the baby squalled sympathetically or because its bottle had been taken away, and the girl said that her name was Crosby, that Crosby was ber father, and that she, for one, knew nothing of any Peck. It became clear that the Peck story would gain no corroboration here, and that Mrs. Crosby-Clancy-Peck was either telling the exact quadrangular truth, or had gotten up a story so near straight that the whole crowd would have to be locked up in one room together in order to shake it. whole crowd would have to be locked up in one room together in order to shake it.

DOWN-STAIRS THE HUTCHISONS WERE FOUND—man and wife. They inclined to the Peck story, and Mrs. H. deciared that the "gentleman friend" who was present when the warrant was served was Mr. Crospy-Peck himself. She deciared that Mr. C.-P. gave the Constable \$2 in blood-stained and fatth-founded greenbacks to wait around for a couple of hours' till he could fix up the matter; that the Constable and the greenbacks went to an adjacent saloon to wait developments, and that Mr. Crosby started hot-foot for the West-Side residence of the family who know him as Peck, and there promised upon his bended knees to give up the alleged she Crosby if his injured lawful wife would drop the prosecution. This was agreed to, but Mr. Peck-Crosby could not keep away from his Twenty-fourth street family, and therefore the case was not dropped. Mrs. Hutchison further said that young Peck scemed to want to avoid scandai, that the affair had been carried on for years. and that they wanted the errant Peck to come home to his legitimate family and be forgiven. Last but not least, she opined that Mrs. Crosby was very short of money, and scarcely got enough of the necessaries of life, and that she (Mrs. H.) would be glad to get rid of the whole lot of them.

It was further learnt that the Peck family conoom together in order to shake it.

of them.

It was further learnt that the Peck family consists of Mrs. P. (who says she has been married twenty-seven years to the errant brakesman); the son, Charles H. Peck, aged 23; and a girl a year or so younger.

Meantime Mrs. Louisa Crosby declares that she has a hundred whom she has a wound for captured. has a husband whom she has owned for eight years, who will be back on Wednesday a btraighten out everything. Time will show.

DENNIS KEARNEY. ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA AGITATOR. "Brakeman," said Denny the Agitator, as th Indianapolis train was slowly entering the city. Indianapois train was slowly entering the city,
"where can I find a retired, obscure hotel in
Ohicago? I want to stop some place where I'll be
fee from the attacks of the interviewer. I've had
a much of it in the East."

The railroad official promptly referred him to the

Traders', a modest hostelry on Randolph, near State street, and on the page of its register Dennis Kearney the Agitator inscribed his name last night about 8:30 o'clock. After supper he took a short walk around town

in company with a friend, who had journeyed hither with him from the East.

A couple of hours later a Tribung reporter called upon him, and found the soi-disant Workingman's friend busily engaged in absorbing the local news of San Francisco from a pile of California newspapers.

There is nothing of the ideal about Dennis, or, as There is nothing of the ideal about Dennis, or, as his friend Ben Butler would prefer to call him, "Dinny, me darlin." He is a man of medium hight compactly but together. His broad shoulders are surmounted by a rather bullet-shaped head. Two small gray eyes recede far beneath a pair of protruding brows; and his low forehead is strongly marked by a long, undulating corrucation, fot unlike a brinter's brace. His thick, dark, why har for the most part stands almost berpendicular. His complexion is rather florid, and a mild, inoffensive, cropped mustache covers his upper lip. in a word, he is a coarse copy in appearance of the distinguished Democratic Chesterfield of the First Ward, Joseph Mackin. He was in his shift-sleeves when the re-Democratic Chesterheid or the First ward, Joseph Mackin. He was in his shirt-sleeves when the reporter called, the cuffs were rolled up, and on the left arm were to be seen his initials, and presumably those of his wife, tattoned in India ink. A white pocket handkerchief surrounded his neck. His brogue is of that classic style in vogue in the wilds of Tipperary. wilds of Tipperary.

After going through the formality of an introduction. Kearney stated that he had just arrived in town and felt fatigued with the railway journey

om Indianapolis.

Did you have a good time in Massachusetts!

On yes. The people received me kindly.

Tresume you will support Butler for Government. ernor."

"Undoubtedly, if he should get the nomination.

I intend to go back to Messachusetts and stay there until December."

"Were you in any of the manufacturing towns:"

"Yes, I spoke in Lynn and Lowell and other places." "Yes, I spoke in Light places."
"There are a great many Irishmen—your countrymen—in Lowell, more so than in Lynn."
"Oh, that makes no difference; we don't go into the question of nationalities. We're American

"What is your peculiar mission?"
"Why peculiar? There is nothing pecular ab "Well, if it be not peculiar, what is it?"
"To disseminate the truth and expose thieres."
"Why didn't you come a few days earlier and

expose Angeils"

"It's very strange, but the thieves always leave
a day or two before I come." And then Dennis
picked up another paper, over which he gazed for
a few minutes, and then semarked in a sort of a verie: What lies the Associated Press and the news-"What lies the Associated Press and the news-papers generally be saying about me."
"How so?" "They say I was expelled from the organization in San Francisco, and it's no sach thing."
"What thieves are you come to expose?"
"Individual thieves in particular and monopo-lies in general."
"Then I take it you are opposed to all corpora-tions and capitalists."

tions and capitalists."
"Yes: I'm in favor of the workingmen and truth."
"Supposing you could have everything your own way, how would you regulate the world?"
The little gray eyes snapped for an instant, and their owner said:
"Ask me an answerable question and I'll talk to

you."

"The question is a plain one. Suppose you could have everything your own way, what would you do? Would you turn over the affairs of the world to individual effort?"

"I see you came here to make fun of me, and I don't want to have anything more to say to you," and he picked up another paper and soon became absorbed in its contents. osoroed in its contents.

After a few minutes silence the reporter said:

'How long do you intend to remain here!"

'Two or three days. Then'f go to Blooming

THE LATE JOE M'LANE.

THE INEFFECTUAL SEARCH POR HIS REMAINS.
To the Editor of The Dribune.
CHEYENNE WELLS STATION, K. P. R. W., Colorado, Aug. 17, 1878.—We have just returned from a long and unsuccessful search for the re-mains of the body of Joe McLane, killed by the Ute Indians on the 30th of July last.

mains of the 50dy of 30e acciance, kines of the Ute Indians on the 30th of July last.

An area of country, sixty miles long and thirty miles wide, north of the Kansas Pacific Railway, has been thoroughly and minutely searched; every ravine, every "draw;" and every inch of the "divides" have been closely examined, but no trace of the missing man has been found. Neither time, money, labor, nor horsefiesh, has been spared, and we all have felt that everything, as far as searching is concerned, has been done to the best of human ability. Nothing that he wore, either in the way of clothing or jewelry, in fact, not a single thing, has been found.

As no connected report of the occurrence has ever been given to the public, I send you the following account of the affair and what has been done to date:

A few days before Joe left the station, five Ute Indians came in; they were well-armed, though their ponis were tired and in poor condition. One of the Indians, a Chief, Yungo or Hongo by name.

A few days before Joe left the station, five Ute Indians came in; they were well-armed, though their ponis were tired and in poor condition. One of the Indians, a Chief, Yango or Hongo by name, talked tolerable English; they wanted something te est, tobacco, etc. Lou, Joe's brother, who is agent for the K. P. R. W. at that station, accommodated them. After sharpening their knives, etc., they left, saying that their camp was eight miles northwest of the station. When they got out of sight, Lou, for curiosity, followed with a pair of glasses, and saw them start in an north-easterly direction for Old Cheyenne Wells, the remains of an old stage station on the "Dreaded Smoky Hill" stage-road of early days, which runs parallel with the railroad about seven miles to the northward.

easterly direction for Old Cheyenne Wells, the remains of an old stage station on the "Dreaded Smoky Hill" stage-road of early days, which runs parallel with the railroad about seven miles to the morthward.

On the morning of July 30, Joe left the station on horseback to go to the ranch, accompanied by a large hound and the colt of the mare upon which he rode, the ranch laying thirty-seven miles northeast of Cheyenne Wells Station. He had a light rubber coat tied to the back or his saddle, and also carried a large size Smith & Wesson six-shooter, and from that time to the present moment nothing has been seen or heard of him.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, July 31, the section foreman, while working on the track four miles east of the station, saw Joe's mare coming toward the track from the north, the colt following about 150 yards in the rear. The hound did not appear until Aug. 2, tired out and very foot-sore. The foreman caught the mare, and found the seat of the saddle sturtated with blood, a little blood on the bridle, several sputts of blood on the sweat-leathers, and some on the mare in front of the saddle-horn, as if some one had grasped it with bloody hands. He forthwith took hert to the station, and showed it to Lou, who immediately seddled a horse, took a rifle and a man, and started out. They went straight to Old Cheyenne Weils, and there saw the Indians on the biuffs opposite. Louthen rode as fast as bis horse could carry him to the railroad, flagged a train, and telegraphed to Frank Teters, at Fort Wallace, to have a party start immediately. After leaving the railroad he rode to the ranche, and started a party from there to hunt northwest to the same point. They all met at the railroad station at midnight.

Next morning, Aug. 1, a party, five in number, started at daylight, struck the trail of Joe's mare, colt, and hound, and followed it about twelve miles to a ravine, the borse evidently going on a slow, steady lope, when, suddenly, she jumped about sixteen feet, ran fast for a sho

In the mean time parties had organized up the road at Kit Carson and Hugo, River Bend, and Deer Trail to the number of fity, and only awaited arms. Gov. Rout; and the citzens of Deuver furnished sixty stands of arms and 500 rounds of ammunition, and all were ready to start the next morning for the Indians, when a telegram came from River Bend saying that the Indians were encamped at Cedar Point. Those on the train who had started for Cheyenne Wells left it to take the next back to River Bend. The whole alarm was a

from River Bend saying that the Indians were encamped at Cedar Point. Those on the train who had started for Cheyenne Wells left it to take the mext back to River Bend. The whole alarm was a false one, as no Indians were encamped there, and it atterly broke my all the system of the search, itad it not been for the unfortunate occurrence more to-day might be known, as the party would then have been fully armed and would have followed the Utes until they caught them.

Since we have only hoped to find his body or something that belonged to him. But the most thorough and systematic search has proved unterly unavailing.

A new words in regard to the action of the United States army officials. They did literally nothing. Here is a law-aoiding clitizen, without an enemy in the world, missing under the most suspicious circumstances. His horse returns with the saddle saturated with blood. Lidians were known to be in the immediate country both before and after the occurrence,—their trail and tracks being plainly visible, and two officers and a few men ride out from the post and then ride back again. What are the posts kept up for? If they do nothing in cases of this kind, of what earthly use are they?

Does Gen. Pope want us to send him the name of the Indian and oring him the hatchet he did it with? It certainly looks like it. Many a white man hacknung on circumstantial evidence weaker than that against the Indians in this case.

If this is a sample of the way Gen. Pope and his command intend to act, the sooner the United States Government withdraws the army from this command intend to act, the sooner the United States Government withdraws the army from this command intend to act, the sooner the United States Government withdraws the army from this command intend to act, the sooner the United States Government withdraws the army from this command intend to act, the sooner the United States Government withdraws the army from this command intend to act, the sooner the United States Government withdraws the army from this

THE COUNTY BOARD, ECEPTION OF SEMI-MONTHLY REPORTS, ETC. The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the

nembers present.

The County Treasurer submitted his semi-

Board was held yesterday afternoon, all of the members present.

The County Treasurer submitted his semimonthly report. The report showed that there was to the credit of the General Fund \$25, 366, 71; Interest Fund (old indebtedness), \$45, 352, 67; Interest Fund (new indebtedness), \$2, 889, 13; Court-House Fund, \$4, 031, 48; and Sinking Fund (new indebtedness), \$11, 216, 59. Referred.

The County Agent submitted his monthly report, which has already been published.

A communication was read from the Recorder, calling attention to the fact that the tract indices from September, 1871, to September, 1873, were incomplete, and asking authority to employ the necessary help to complete them, etc. Referred.

Bids for burying the county paupers were then opened. The bids were numerous, ranging from \$0 cents upward. All the bids were referred to the Committee on Public Service.

A number of bills were presented and referred, and the several committees reported on a number of small bills, which were allowed. Among the Committee reports was one from the Committee on Jaii and Jail Accounts, recommending that the Sheriff's Chief Clerk, now a Deputy, be allowed a Deputy's saiary, and that an expenditure of \$900 be made to perfect the sewerage of the jail.

The question of increasing the pay of the Sheriff's Chief Clerk to that of a Deputy Sheriff evoked a spirited discussion. Mr. Sponford contended that that official's pay had been smuggled through the Board by the Committee, and that he had aiready been thus paid as a Deputy Sheriff.

Mr. Wheeler advocated the increased allowance and the adoution of the report, and denied that there had been any smuggling done.

Mr. Sponford reiterated and emphasized his charge, saying that Wheeler was "a slick, 6—d miserable miscreant," and Mr. Wheeler rushed forward and, violently thumping upon Mr. Mulloy's desk, called for a point of order, and wanted to ask a question and protect his personal honor.

The Chair failed to enteriain Mr. Wheeler rushed forward and, violently thumping upon M

found it necessary to second the motion, for in an instant the fighting members were in fond embrace discussing the situation in whispers and amiling graciously upon one another.

Mr. Pitzeraid, after the storm, came forward with one of his accustomed harangues, to which Mr. Mulloy replied, and another fight was imminent, and would have ensued, no doubt, if Mr. Cleary had not interrupted the twain and charmed them by his eloquence into blissful forgetfulness.

The salary question was sinally disposed of without bloodshed by being referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Finance, whereupon the portion of the report contemplating the improvement of the judiciary and sinance, whereupon the committee on Jail and Jail Accounts and Public Service.

JURORS' CERTIFICATES. Mr. Senne introduced a resolution calling on the various Clerks of the Courts to report the number of jurors' certificates issued the past quarter, which was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Senne also introduced the following, which was adopted:

interest of the Lemmin Studie Ring. They were as follows:

WHENRAS, In the contract between the City of Chicago and Cook County, of date August, 1872, with refrerence to the erection and construction of a Court-House and City-Hail, it is expressly provided that the exterior design of the building shall be of uniform character and appearance: and character and appearance and the extension of the Court-House and Contract in the use of material for the superstructure of the City-Hail, and thereby cause an unsightly structure to be erected upon the Court-House Square; and WHENRAS, In the opinion of the County Board, every effort should be made to preserve said contract in who late and proserve said contract in who late and proserve said Court-House Square for the uses it has been expressly designed—namely, to contain a building of uniform appearance, and no other; therefore,

Mr. Ayars wanted to know where the money was to come from.

Mr. Lenzen—Borrow it.

The other members spoke on the resolutions at some length. Those talking loudest plainly showed their purpose, and betaryed their interest in Lemont stone, and finally the resolutions were adopted by the following vote, with the understanding that the action of the Board should be laid before the City Council last evening:

Yens—Conly, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen. Meyer, Tabor, Senne—7.

Nays—Ayars, Bradley, Mulloy—3.

Ezcussed—Boese, Burling, Cicary, Spofford, Wheelerm—5.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

These Court-House resolutions, which are a fraud on their face, and were originally introduced in the interest of as corrupt a combination as was ever formed, are all buncombe, but their adoption will go a great ways toward satisfying the public at large that the fight which has been going on has not been so much to secure a good and uniform Court-House Building as it has been to secure certain emoluments to certain persons. The resolutions were introduced May 9 and laid over under the rules, and May 13 were adopted by the Board by the following vote:

Feas—Coulty, Fitzgeraid, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Mulloy.

by the following vote:
Yeas-Conly, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Mulloy,
Tabor, Wheeler, Seane-8,
Nuls-Ayars, Boese,
Weyer, Spofford-7.
Boese, Bradley, Burling, Cleary,
Meyer, Spofford-7. Naus-Ayars. Bosse, Bradiey. Burling. Cleary. Meyer, Spofford-7.

A week later the action of the Board was reconsidered, and the scheme was postponed pending the decision of the Courts on the question of the power of the county to compel the city to use Lemont stone. The Court decided adversely to the "Ring," and, notwithstanding that the lapse of time has made the adoution of the resolutions now exceedingly ridiculous, the vote on their adoption then and now shows plainly that "influences" have been at work. By examining the two votes it will be seen that Mulloy—who wants to be re-elected—has changed, or apparently deserted the "Lemont Ring," while Meyer has been persuaded to join it. On the other nand, Messrs. Cleary, Boese, Burling, and Spofford, who voted against the scheme at first, are now half-persuaded, or in doubt, because "they asked to be excused, while it was in their power to defeat it.—and Wheeler, another member, who ought to have some positive ideas for or against the stone "Ring," shows by his vote the second time that the result of his first vote was not up to his expectations. The whole deal is a job, and the vote of yesterday only makes its outrageousness the more apparent. The changes are very significant, and those who were in doubt

and party were the guests of Sir Hugh Allan at Lake Memphremagog Saturday. An incident in his Excellency's visit to Magog was that volum teers and members of a base-ball club removed the horses from their Excellencies' equipages and drew the carriage in triumph from the wharf to the Park House. To-day the party were entertained by the Hon. L. S. Huntington at his residence at Wellington. His Excellency and party will next visit Waterloo, where prep arations on a grand scale for their reception are

being made. Yesterday Alexander Mashere, a young man Yesterday Alexander Mashere, a young man whose marriage was fixed for to-morrow, attempted to commit suicide. He was found in an unoccupied house suspended by a rope, but was taken down before life became extinct. To-day he was sent to jail for one month to regain his equilibrium.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—The dividend sheet of the late firm of Bond Bros., brokers, insolvent, shows liabilities of \$919,000, upon which the assets will only pay a quarter of a cent on the dollar.

DANVILLE, Que., Aug. 19.-Jacob Haddock of Warwick, was instantly killed by lightning last evening on his way from church. His wife and two children were in the carriage with him. The wife escaped. The children were seriously

TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 19.—This afternoon the Light Guards went into camp at the Fair Grounds, about three miles east of town. to remain one week. This is the first encampment of troops in the State. The heat for the past two days has been quite

oppressive-98 degrees in the shade. This forenoon Fred Stoneman was sunstruck, and is dangerously ill.

The colored citizens hereabouts are holding an old-fashioned camp-meeting in a grove about six miles from here, and a large number are in attendance. Yesterday fully 4,000 persons were in attendance there, although the heat was very intense.

intense.

The corner-stone of a new school-building, that is to be one of the finest in the State, was laid to-day with impressive Masonic ceremonies in the presence of a large number of citizens. DEATES.

CONNOLLY—The funeral of P. F. Connoily will take place from his late residence, corner of State and Fourteenth-sts., on Wedneskay, Aug. 21, at 10 c'olock a. m., to St. John's Church, where High Mass of re-quiem will be celebrated; from there to Northwestern quiem will be celebrated; from there to Northwester Depot; and from there by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Members of the Wolf Tone and Columbia Clubs, an other associated clubs, together with friends of the family, are invited to attend. DOOLEY—Drowned Aug. 9, at Nebish Bapids, Mich. James J. Dooley, aged 25 years and 3 days. James J. Dooley, aged 25 years and 3 days.
KLÜMB-In this city, Aug. 18, at 11:35 p. m., A.
Maria, beloved wife of Peter Klumb, aged 48 years and
23 days.
Funeral from residence, 191 South Hoyne-av., Tuesday, at 1 p.m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. tend without further notice.

WILLARD—At La Cleba, United States of Colombia,
South America, July 11, 1878, Henry Willard, Jr.,
second son of Itenry and Sarah P. Willard, of Ripon,
Wis., in the 23d year of his age. BARD-Aug. 19, 1878, Elizabeth Dora Bard, daughter of John S. and Cecilia H. Bard, aged 7 months and

Geneva, Buffalo (N. Y.), and Toronto (St. Catharines, Ont.) papers please copy.

AITKEN-Monday morning. Aug. 19, 1878, at 6 a. m., of consumption, William S. Altken, aged 55 years and 5 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 144 West Lakest., at 1 p. m., Tuesday, Aug. 20, by carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

The Dundee and Kirkcaldy (Scotland) papers please copy. CASHIN—James W. Cashin, at Alexian Hospital, of consumption, Aug. 19.

Cashin—John Corthwestern depot, at 1 p.m. Wednesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

Gill.sin A.—In this city, Aug. 19, 1878, at 229 Mainst, Kalie, aged 7 years and 7 months, the beloved daughter of John and Roze Gillsina.

Funeral will take place to morrow at 10:30 from her late residence.

month.

DUNNE-Sunday, Aug. 18, 1878, between 1 and 2 octock in the atternoon, Mrs. Mary A. Dunne, of dropey and heart disease. WELLS-At Aldine House, Aug. 19, 6p. m., of chol-era-infantum, infant son of J. P. and K. S. Wells. era-infantum, infant son of J. P. and K. S. Wells, aged 7 weeks. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3 p. m. Friends are in-vited. NICHOLS—Miss Mary A. Nichols, Ang. 18, 11:30 p. m., in her Soch year, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Joanna Nettleton, 183 North Sangamou-st.
Funeral Tuesday, Ang. 20, at 10 clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

A HEALTHY BODY AND A CLEAR HEAD

THE REV. POND WILL L day prize meeting to-day in Madison-st, Subject: Escape for THE TWELF IH WARD AUXIL an Club will meet Wednesday of at 426 Western-sw., near Folk-st. AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

OPENING TRADE SALE DRY GOODS.

Tuesday, Aug. 20, 9:30 a. m.

Very Desirable Lines of Goods particularly adapted to the early wants of both Country and City GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auettonera Great Catalogue Auction Sale

On Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 9:30 a. m.

M. L. Keith's Alex. and Cong., The Chicago Shoe Co.'s Goods in Goat, Kld, Grain, and Calf,

And the M. F. Prouty & Co.'s Sucker Boots, ALL FULLY WARRANTED. A large and choice line of NEW YORK MADE WOMEN'S AND MEN'S FINE SHORE. The celebrated Hand-made SUFFALO CALY BOOT, as well as choice lines of PHILADELPHIA and NEW ENGLAND Custom-made Goods.

As is our invariable custom, EVERY SAMPLE CASE WILL BE SOLD, as well as a large line of Dublicates hat must move. Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Mor GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctiu

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AUCTION PRICES By H. FRIEDMAN,

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 9:30 o'clock On Fall Trade Sale of Crockery & Glassware

30 crates American Crockery,
35 casks Rock, and Yellow Ware,
120 barrels Glassware,
40 Decorated Toilet Sets,
100 sets Table Cuttery,
This is the largest sale of the above goods ever sold in his city. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

For Tuesday's Sale, Aug. 20, at 9:30 a. m. NEW FURNITURE.

Parlor and Chamber Sets.

First-class Manufactures. Easy Chairs. Louages &c., &c., Carpets. and General Household Goods.

ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Auctionera. By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO.,

Opening Auction Trade Sales. Tuesday, Aug. 20 BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS Wednesday, Aug. 21 DRY GOODS Thursday, Aug. 22 BOOTS AND SHOES Friday, Aug. 23 DRY GOODS CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By T. E. STACY, SATURDAY. Aug. 24, at 10 s. m., the entire con-CLUBHOUSE At No. 71 Monroe-st., AT AUCTION.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, &c.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 9:30 o'clock, at our stores
173 k 175 kandojsh-st.
4 R. TTERES, LONG & CO., Auctionsers.

Particulars in Thursday's paper. SALE ABSOLUTE AND POSITIVE.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
72 and 74 Wabash-av.

In our Regular Auction Sale of
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS
TUESDAY, AUG. 20.
We will offer a prime assortment, adapted to the wans
of the trade. Sale to commence as 12:30 erlock.
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A Sure cure for BLIND, BLEEDING, and ITCHING PILES. 99 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO. CLOTHES CLEANING. DYE Goods of all kinds, Silks, Woolens, Veivets, Mixed Goods, Sharth, Saques, etc., etc., handsomely dres, cleaned, and repaired at small axelense. Orders received and returned by express.

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